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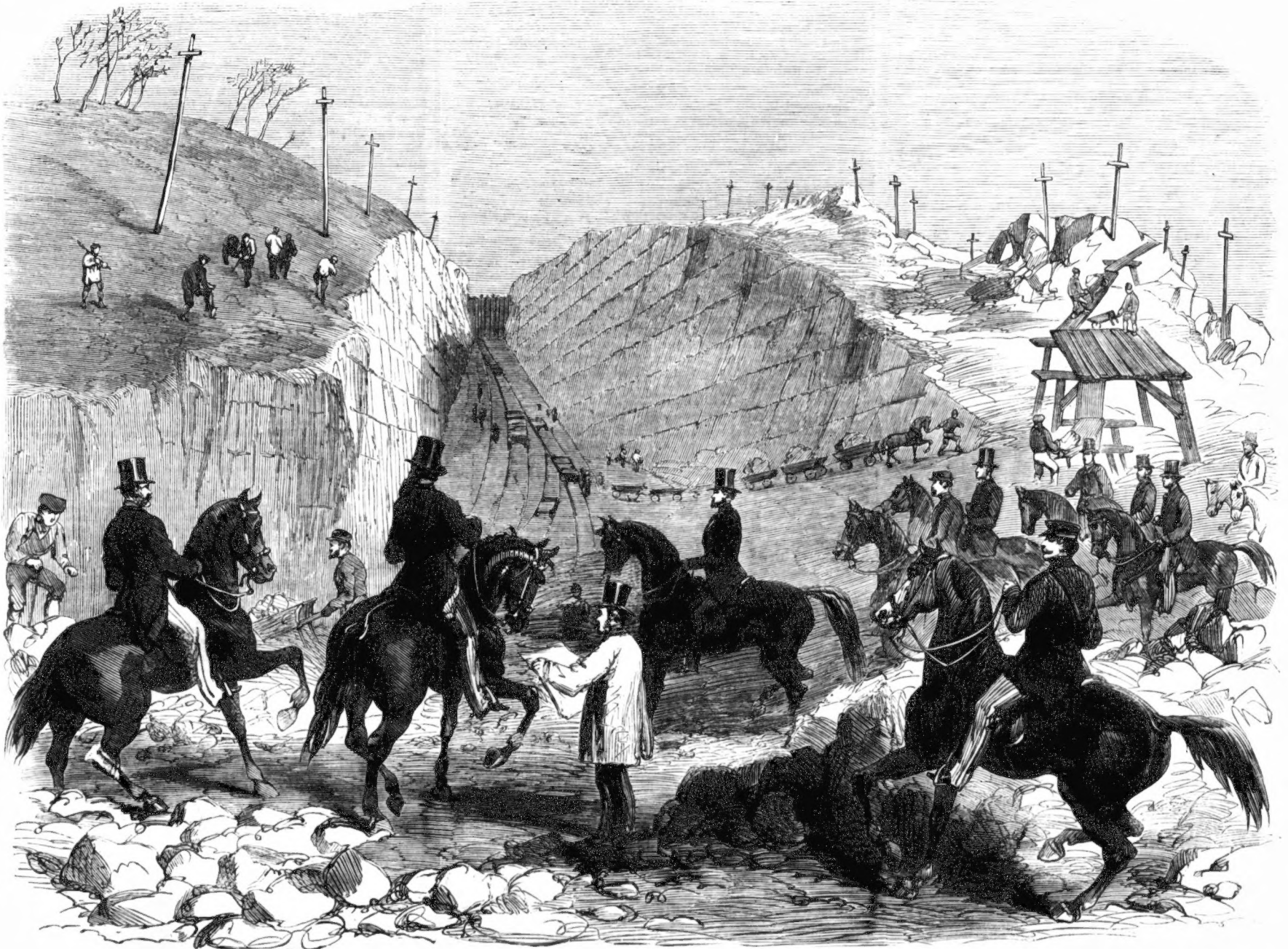
## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE only Parliamentary intelligence that reaches us during the Easter Recess comes from the Ionian Islands and through the French newspapers. It is to be expected that our French friends should know more than we ourselves do about our misdeeds in Corfu, but even they, with the best will in the world, can give us no very full particulars respecting them. They tell us that some members of the Assembly have been arrested, but without mentioning their names or the offence with which they are charged. Probably the French journalists imagine that in the Ionian Islands, as in France, a man, or any number of men, may be seized by order of Government and thrown into prison unaccused. If such were the case, the Ionians would find sympathisers in England readily enough, and Sir Henry Storks, the English Commissioner residing at Corfu, would have no need to state their grievances precisely or in detail. It cannot be too clearly stated, however, that what the inhabitants of the Septinsular Republic complain of is, not that the English govern them badly, but that they are governed by the English. After their rejection of Mr. Gladstone's too polite offer that they should be at liberty, on provocation, to impeach in England the "Commissioner" or Governor of the islands, it is almost a waste of time to inquire what their actual wrongs may be. They legislate for themselves, and regulate their own taxation. The islands in a material sense were never so prosperous as they are now. The Ionians have liberty of speech and action such as is enjoyed by no other people in Europe out of England, but all this avails them nothing as long as they see an English "Commissioner" presiding at their councils. If we were to allow them, or at least not prevent them, from annexing themselves to the much-troubled kingdom of Greece, what ought we afterwards to do with such islands as Heligoland and Malta? Heligoland might be given up to the merchants of Hamburg, who are in the habit of going to

bathe there in the summer; but the Maltese have neither family nor connections, and we should not know what to do with them; unless, perhaps, in opposition to all ethnological truth, we took upon ourselves to proclaim the existence of a Maltese "nationality," and made their island entirely independent. As a rigid application of the "nationality" theory, apart from all considerations of historic unity, would have the effect of reducing the British empire to the British isles (which from a European point of view would not be a very desirable result), it is not astonishing that such a theory should not be popular with the English, excepting always a certain number of extreme Radicals with whom every idea is popular provided it be novel and impracticable.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has published a long article concerning a forthcoming pamphlet, by M. Tchichatcheff, on "The Kingdom of Italy." After showing all that the Government of Victor Emmanuel has done, by various internal improvements, to secure the unity of the country, and that the only local difficulties in the way of that end are to be found at Naples, M. Tchichatcheff arrives at these conclusions:—1. That the unity of Italy is perfectly feasible; 2. That the unification only depends for its accomplishment on the maintenance of peace for some years more; 3. That at the present moment the annexation of Rome and Venetia is not indispensable to the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy; 4. That, for several reasons, the occupation of Rome by the French army may turn out an advantage to the kingdom of Italy, as it will at last discredit the Papacy to such a degree that the Italian populations will be forced to detach themselves not only from the temporal Prince but also from the spiritual Chief. The Papacy will die body and soul—that is to say, temporally and spiritually—under the protection of France; and then, having nothing more to protect, the French will retire, and Rome will

become the capital of Italy. There is much humour on the surface of this theory as to the probable effect of French protection on the fortunes of the Holy Father, and sound sense at the bottom of it. But a foreigner may be able to watch complacently from a distance a prolonged misrule to which the Italians themselves, who feel it, may find it very difficult to submit. Besides, if the Italians of Rome are already as disgusted with the Pontifical Government as they ever can be (which, to judge from recent accounts, must be the case), the moral effect of a continuance of that system of persecution, corruption, and general oppression might be, in time, to habituate them to it. A man can accustom himself, after a certain painful period of apprenticeship, to live under any circumstances not absolutely and immediately fatal to life. Men exist for years in prisons under ground, chained and fettered, half-starved, and occasionally tortured. The Roman system is degrading and debasing, but it does not by any means render life in Rome impossible; and in time the inhabitants of the Pontifical States may become used to their slavery as a dog becomes used to his collar. Fortunately they will have their compatriots in the other States—that is to say, in the Kingdom—to encourage them; and there is just a possibility that this encouragement will be so great as to precipitate affairs in Rome, which would, undoubtedly, be a misfortune. It is very difficult, however, to calculate the exact time when the Roman question will, in accordance with M. Tchichatcheff's view, settle itself. Rome, as the Pope and the French Emperor have made it, is felt by all Italians to be a wound on the body of Italy. It is already as painful as it well can be; and, as long as French bayonets are employed to keep it open, it is a truism to say that Italy never can be whole. The only difference between the Russian author's view and that which is entertained by all friends of Italy is that the former thinks Italian indignation against the Papacy has yet to be excited



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND STAFF INSPECTING FORT PARBROOK, PORTSDOWN HILL.—EXCAVATION OF THE GREAT EAST MOAT AND FORMATION OF THE LAUNCESTON AND RAMPART.



to the culminating point, while the latter consider that it has reached it, and that the French army, which now keeps it from exploding, may do the same for many years to come.

When Parliament meets it is not impossible that the case of Mr. Bishop, lately arrested in the territory of the kingdom of Italy, on his way to Rome, will be brought before it by some of the Irish friends of the King of Naples. Mr. Bishop, says his brother in a letter to the *Times*, is in very bad health—for which reason Mr. Bishop ought not to engage in conspiracies; Mr. Bishop has been arrested—but, worse than that, he is proved to have done more than enough to justify his detention; Mr. Bishop was searched—but not only was he searched, he was also discovered to be the bearer of documents of the most compromising kind, including a list of reactionary leaders waiting in Naples for the return of the Bourbons, and an account of some eighty thousand men who, it is supposed, are prepared to support them. Finally, Mr. Bishop appealed to the English Consul at Naples, who ultimately sent the Vice-Consul to see him, but before doing so informed him that “the law must be allowed to take its course.” Mr. Bishop, as a recent convert to Catholicism and a recent recipient of the Pope's blessing, of course, like all bigoted Catholics, wishes well to the Bourbons; but he shows great naïveté in imagining that he has a right to conspire or (which comes to much the same thing) to aid others in conspiring against a legitimate Sovereign, and then call upon the British Government to protect him from the natural consequences of such conduct before the law.

On the results of the great battle fought in America it would be idle to speculate till we have more accurate information than has yet been received. The accounts we have of the conflict are all from Northern sources, and we know how to estimate the truthfulness of Yankee accounts of Yankee successes. The probability is that the battle was really, if not nominally, a Confederate triumph, as the Southerners are admitted to have inflicted heavy losses upon their opponents, and to have retired to their strong position at Corinth almost unmolested. At all events, the Federals have sustained a severe check, and in their position as invaders a check is only less disastrous than a defeat. The fact that no information on the subject of the battle has been published by the Government at Washington, which has assumed complete control over the press of America, is ominous, and further details will be waited for with much interest.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

There is no domestic news of any importance from Paris. The acquittal of M. Miré was the general theme of conversation, and it was alleged that this result was the consequence of fears that the great speculator, driven to desperation, would make disclosures as damaging as unpalatable to certain persons in high places. As however, this sort of insinuation is almost always made in France to account for what is otherwise puzzling, it should be taken only for what it is worth.

It is stated that a French squadron is to sail this day (Saturday) for Naples to pay respect to the King of Italy during his visit to the southern capital.

The Japanese Ambassadors, who have been fêted and stared at to the top of their own or, more probably, of Parisian bent, are to leave France on Monday for London.

A coldness is said to have arisen between the Governments of France and England in consequence of the opinions expressed on the Roman question by Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in the recent debate on Italy. This is most probably mere conjecture, though free-speaking on the subject of the occupation of Rome may possibly be unpalatable at the Tuilleries. The designs of France in Mexico, too, are said to be causing uneasiness to the British Cabinet, which is very likely; indeed, we have all along anticipated that troublesome complications would arise out of the Mexican intervention.

### PORTUGAL.

The Chambers resumed their sittings on the 22nd inst. The Ministry brought in bills for the revision of the customs tariff and of the taxes levied for sanitary purposes.

### ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel left Turin on Tuesday on his journey to Naples. He was accompanied by the Minister of Marine and the Minister of the Interior. The *Italia* of Turin announces that a French squadron has received orders to repair to Genoa to escort the King to Naples. It is also stated that an English squadron has received similar orders. General Goyon has been directed by the French Government to proceed to Naples, in order to wait upon the King when his Majesty arrives in the city. It is believed that the King will personally visit the districts where brigandage exists, in order to assure himself by his own observation of the real condition of the country. For the present it is thought that he will not journey to Sicily, that tour being reserved for the month of October. Meanwhile, the Prince Royal of Italy, Prince Humbert, who is immediately about to visit the London Exhibition, will afterwards proceed to Naples, and will, it is believed, form a permanent establishment there.

The Prince of Capua, brother of the late Ferdinand II. of Naples, and husband of an Irish lady, Penelope Smith, died on Monday night in Turin. His death was expected, and had, indeed, been hailed by anticipation in the columns of an Ultramontane print as a judgment for the Prince having done homage to Victor Emmanuel and acknowledged allegiance to the kingdom of Italy.

The clergy of Lecce have sent on address to the Pope praying his Holiness to renounce the temporal power and to bless Italy. The address bears 700 signatures.

The Bishop of Fano, who had issued a circular after the fashion of that issued by the Bishop of Bologna to his clergy, has been arrested upon the requisition of the Procurator-Royal. Accounts from Rome, via Naples, state that General de Goyon had caused a chief of the brigands, Contrillo, to be arrested. The commander of the French forces has also caused to be seized 100,000 cartridges and 400 uni arms destined for the brigands.

A petition, signed by 35,000 Italians, has been presented to Sir James Hudson by two Italian deputies. The petition is addressed to the British Parliament, and requests that the influence of our Legislature may be employed to obtain the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

A subscription opened at Milan for a system of great canal irrigation for Upper Italy is assuming the dimensions of a national move-

ment. The support of the landholders has given it a considerable impulse.

### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals announce that preparatory measures are being taken at the Ministry of War for effecting an important reduction in the army.

Baron Werther, the Minister of Prussia at the Court of Vienna, has left that city for Berlin. The commercial treaty concluded between France and Prussia, in the name of the different States of the Zollverein, has affected some of the rights secured to Austria by the Treaty of 1853 that was negotiated by Baron Bruck and M. Manteuffel. It is to arrange the questions thus raised by the new treaty that Baron Werther has left Vienna.

The financial question appears to be at Vienna the great affair of the day. The Finance Committee and the Cabinet are completely divided, not only on the project relative to the Bank, but also on the nature and terms of the new taxes. M. de Plener proposes an increase in the land tax, which the Committee disapproves of, and recommends an augmentation of three per cent on the income tax, which would raise it from seven to ten per cent. Certain influential deputies speak in favour of the emission of paper money by the State. The Minister combats that measure with all his force, public opinion being also against it, and declares firmly that he will oppose the adoption of the principle authorising the State to give currency to such notes. If that plan were to prevail, the Ministers would not hesitate to advise the Crown to refuse its sanction. It was under those unfavourable auspices that the Chamber of Deputies and the Committee of Finance adjourned for a fortnight on the occasion of the Easter holidays.

A military patrol was insulted on the 20th in the city of Cracow, being assailed by the populace with stones. One soldier fired, but the rest, without the word of command being given, discharged their firearms in the air. No person was hurt. The cause of the disturbance was the arrest of a man for singing prohibited songs.

### PRUSSIA.

The exception the King of Prussia made in his concessionary programme in favour of his military establishments and expenditure has not satisfied the Party of Progress, who have issued a pamphlet on the military question which establishes their determination to oppose the King's military plans. Such a step would naturally lead to an irreconcilable contest and another dissolution. It is asserted, however, that a change in his Majesty's mind was effected during his stay at Weimar, where, it is said, he became essentially disabused of his wrong impressions regarding his own subjects—where, in fact, he learnt the true state of affairs and the view that foreign nations took of his policy. On his return to Berlin he spoke his mind so freely to some of his Ministers that their resignation, if not dismissal, was expected. It is, therefore, thought that the Government may yet in time be brought to a true sense of their position, and that they may adopt measures calculated to put them in unison with the other estates of the Constitution.

It is said that the King, at the desire of her Majesty Queen Victoria, has resolved upon sending his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition in London.

### HESSE CASSEL.

The long pending, and in many respects really important, constitutional dispute in Hesse Cassel seems as far from settlement as ever. It now appears that the solution proposed by Austria and Prussia to the Federal Diet has met with such strong opposition from the representatives of other German Powers, that its being pressed would involve very formidable complications. Therefore, it is understood that any further progress towards an arrangement is likely to be indefinitely adjourned. As Prussia has already declared against any armed intervention from any quarter, the people of Hesse cannot do better than take the affair into their own hands and settle with their Elector for themselves.

### SAXONY.

The official Dresden journal of April 19 announces that the King has sanctioned the accession of Saxony to the Franco-Prussian Commercial Treaty, and that an extraordinary sitting of the Diet will be held, in which this measure will be submitted for approval.

### BAVARIA.

Advices from Munich announce the betrothal of the Grand Duke Ferdinand to the sister of Francis II. (late of Naples). The marriage ceremony is to take place on the 12th of May, after which they will reside at Lindau.

### RUSSIA.

Reform is quite the order of the day at St. Petersburg. Two very important propositions—one for accelerating the liberation of the serfs and another for creating a Parliamentary representation of the country—have been submitted by the Minister of the Interior, and are now under the consideration of the Council of Ministers. An Imperial decree sweeps away the custom-house impediment by which all parcels intended for foreign countries were subjected to the customs control. The celebration of the anniversaries of national victories is abolished, except in the case of the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa.

### THE HERZEGOVINA.

The desultory warfare between the Turks and the Montenegrins still continues, and success is in general on the side of the Turks, though the battles are without any apparent plan, and victory leads to no decisive result. According to the last accounts, the Montenegrins attacked a convoy that was conveying provisions to one of the Turkish strongholds and beat back the rearguard; but the van maintained their ground and kept up the contest for several hours, till, being reinforced, they repulsed the Montenegrins at all points. The Montenegrins, having received reinforcements, have since compelled Dervish Pacha to retire upon Gatzko. An insurrection has broken out at Cucc, in Albania. The Montenegrins have taken Medum, making prisoners 300 bashi bazouks.

### GREECE.

The fortress of Nauplia has surrendered to the Royal troops. We have not received any details of the event further than the announcement that on the 20th inst 1200 troops of the King entered the citadel, and that order was immediately re-established. The insurgents were certainly in a position to make satisfactory terms before capitulating, and probably have done so.

A disturbance took place on Sunday week in the Greek church at Smyrna on account of the clerical authorities refusing to allow a funeral service to be performed for the insurgents who have fallen in Syria.

### WEST AFRICA.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a communication from the west coast of Africa stating that the King of Dahomey has declared war against the King of Abekouta, the most powerful Sovereign of the interior. Hostilities began on the 25th of February. On the 7th of March the King of Dahomey took and occupied the village of Aftka, after some fighting, and was advancing on the capital of Abekouta.

EXPERIMENTS AT BROOKLYN.—Since the experiments tried with the new wrought-iron smooth-bore Armstrong gun other trials have been made with the same piece of ordnance to prove its power. During the course of these it has been tried with a 50 lb. charge of powder against a target of three 5-in. plates of wrought iron bolted together—a mass of wrought iron all of 15 in. thick, or as nearly as possible four times the thickness of the Warrior's plates. Two or three shots were fired against this, and each broke all three plates—rushing the first, ripping and splitting the second, and tipping the third in such a way as to show that even 15 in. of metal was an insufficient protection against ordnance of this description at close range.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The intelligence from America is very important. A great battle had been fought near Corinth, Tennessee, some details of which will be found below. Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, surrendered to the Federals on the 8th inst. 6000 prisoners and 100 siege-guns are reported captured at Island No 10. General Halleck reports that not a single life was lost among the Federals at that island. It is also reported that 5000 Confederate prisoners were captured in the neighbourhood of the island, as well as an immense quantity of guns and ammunition. These statements are probably exaggerated.

General McClellan, with his vast army of nearly 150,000 men, arrived in front of the Confederate works at Yorktown on the 5th, and commenced an attack with artillery, which was quickly replied to by the Confederates. No result was gained by either party. The strength of the position of the Confederates is supposed to balance in a great measure the superior force of their opponents, though the Northerners think the place cannot long hold out. Information from Yorktown states that the Confederates have a force of 60,000 men, which is being partly increased from the neighbourhood of Richmond. The Confederates also having four steamers and sixteen transports in use, it is supposed that when the roads, which are now in a wretched condition, permit the Union army to move, the Confederate force will number 100,000 men. The Confederate intrenchments extend entirely across Yorktown peninsula, from James to York River. They are reported to have nearly 500 cannon of the largest calibre. The issue of these campaigns will be watched with the greatest anxiety. As yet the balance is not much inclined on either side, if we remember the accounts we have all come through the North. A private letter received in Liverpool from Baltimore reports that General McClellan had been totally defeated before Yorktown; but of this statement there is no confirmation.

The House of Representatives had passed the Tax Bill, and also a resolution to appoint a committee to report on a plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. The Senate had passed the bill removing all disability from coloured persons to carry the mails. The House of Representatives had passed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia by 93 to 39. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee estimates that the national debt will amount to 1,200,000,000 dollars, even if the war is ended this year.

President Lincoln had signed the bill for affording pecuniary aid to States wishing to abolish slavery. The President had issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the late victories, and on account of foreign intervention and invasion having been averted from the country. President Lincoln had submitted to Congress a new treaty between England and America regarding the slave trade.

The Confederate Congress has passed resolutions that the Southern ports are open to the free entry of goods of every nation except the United States.

Southern accounts state that Fort Craig, New Mexico, has surrendered to the Confederates.

The Merrimac, with several gun-boats and tugs, appeared on the 10th at Newport News and Sewell's point, and captured three small vessels. The Federal iron-clad steamer *Nangatauck* and the *Monitor* fired four shots at the Merrimac, which thereupon retired to Craney Island. The future movements of the Merrimac are regarded with some anxiety.

News from St. John's, N.F., April 7, says:—"The coast is still completely jammed with ice. Many foreign vessels are close by, and cannot get in, and their crews are starving. About fifteen sealing-vessels are known to have been crushed. The voyages of the sealing-vessels this season have generally been disastrous. The screw sealing-steamers from Scotland have also proved a total failure."

### THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE RIVER.

We extract the following account of this battle from the letter of the *Times* special correspondent, as less likely to be exaggerated than seems evidently the case with the accounts published in the New York papers. Mr. Russell, after alluding to the surrender of Island No. 10, says:—

Meanwhile the Confederates massed at Corinth, in Mississippi, under General Sydney Johnston and Beauregard, were preparing to retrieve the fortunes of the Confederate cause by a tremendous blow, the consequences to be anticipated from which probably rendered them indifferent to the fate they must have known to be impending over Island No. 10. The Federal General Grant had advanced as far as Pittsburg, below Savannah, and at the opposite side of the Tennessee River, where he was awaiting the arrival of General Buell before he attacked the Confederates. As far as can be judged, the Confederates marched from Corinth on Thursday, April 4; the right, under Johnston, marching towards Hamburg, below Pittsburg; the left, under Beauregard, proceeding by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad towards Furay, which lies in from the river and a little higher than Pittsburg, where they had previously established corps of observation. It is not possible to estimate their forces, but recent accounts gave the total strength of the Confederates at Corinth as 75,000 men, though a correspondent of a New York paper affirmed they had not 40,000. Neither can it be known as yet whether the Generals effected a junction of their forces. It is most likely they made a combined attack. At all events, at daybreak on Sunday morning (April 6), the Confederates fell on Grant with the utmost fury, and seem, even from the Federal accounts, to have broken and routed the Federals, who were, they allege, but 38,000 strong, while the Confederates are stated to have mustered 60,000. Their efforts were principally directed against the left wing, where General Prentiss was posted, and the camps and tents of the infantry stationed there were cleared out by the fire of a mounds of fire, which must have come upon the Federals in the nature of a surprise. General Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners early in the day; "large numbers of men, panic-stricken, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average percentage of skulkers, straggled towards the river, and could not be rallied." Sherman's division, on the right of Prentiss's, was driven out of their camp in disorder; and the right wing, under McClellan, was immediately afterwards assailed with equal vigour, and held its ground with difficulty. The energy of the Southerners did not endure to the end, though the battle raged all day along a front of four miles. The resistance of the Federals was all the more obstinate that they had the Tennessee behind them, and knew General Buell was coming to their assistance. The arrival of the reserve under General Hurlbut somewhat restored the centre; the Confederates were repulsed, but again they re-formed, and again they beat the Federals out of their camps. Late in the evening the Confederates, seeing that Buell's corps had actually arrived at the opposite side of the river, and that another reinforcement was coming up from Savannah in a haste, renewed their efforts, and at five o'clock "occupied two-thirds of our camp," and "at the same time heavily engaged our right;" they had gained the river bank, but the superiority of the Federals in artillery now stood them in good stead. "Colonel Webster, chief of the Staff, got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank north-west to our extreme right, some two miles and a half distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonade was opened upon the enemy along our whole front with a perpetual crackle of musketry. For a short time the rebels replied with vigour and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible." Not only were the Confederates on the right exposed to this fire, but the gun-boats *Lexington* and *Tyler*, we are told, coming up, "rained shell on the rebel hordes" at short distance, and at nightfall the battle ceased, and Federals and Confederates rose from their bodily labours and lay on their arms on the field. With night, however, came help to the exhausted Unionists. Major-General Wallace, who had mistaken his road, arrived before midnight. Brigadier-General Nelson's division also reached the field, and took ground on the right, and was followed by General Crittenden's division, which formed in support, and General Buell in person came over to take command of his corps and to consult with the Generals as to the best means of retrieving the fortunes of the day. It was resolved to attack the enemy at dawn, and the divisions of Nelson and Wallace were accordingly moved in advance, and opened fire on the Confederates as soon as it was light, the divisions of McClellan, Sherman and Hurlbut being in support. Although the Confederates' resistance at all points of the attack was terrible, and worthy of a better cause, they gradually gave ground before "the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind." At one time it is confessed they "gained ground," but the left, consisting of Nelson's fresh men, was driving them before it, and at 11 a.m. General



Buell had outflanked them and "captured their batteries." Again the Confederates rallied on the left and beat back the Federals. The Confederate right at the same time must have defeated the enemy, for we are told "they forced themselves forward in another desperate effort." The odds were, however, now turning rapidly against them, in spite of a valour and desperate courage which excites the unwilling admiration of the Federals. "Reinforcements from General Wood and General Thomas were coming in—regiment after regiment"—which were sent to General Buell.

At three p.m. General Grant, perceiving that the Confederates were wavering before these continued attacks of fresh troops, "ordered a portion of his bodyguard to the head of each of five regiments," and led a charge which decided the fate of the day. "The men followed with a shout which sounded above the din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche," and did not make another stand. At 5.30 the Confederates were in full retreat for their strong position at Corinth, pursued by the Federal cavalry, with what result is unknown, probably with very little. And now as to the losses on both sides. It is not necessary to observe that the "Eighteen to Twenty Thousand Union Men, and Thirty-five to Forty Thousand Rebels Killed, Wounded, and Missing," will be found an exaggeration. Nevertheless, the number on both sides must be very considerable, and will, no doubt, entitle the battle of Pittsburg to a bloody page in history, though it may not be deserving of the sad distinction in the "Bloodiest Fight of Modern Times" which is given to it in the "sensation" headings of the newspapers. Of the Confederate losses we shall not learn anything for some time to come. General A. S. Johnston was killed by a roundshot on Sunday, and General Beauregard is reported to have lost an arm. The lists of the Federal losses are not yet made out. It is known already, however, that General Wallace and Acting Brigadier-General Pagan are killed. General Sherman and Acting Brigadier-General Sweeney, Crafts, and D. Stuart are wounded. General Prentiss is taken. Of Colonels, Ellis (10th Illinois) is killed, and Davis (46th Illinois), Kyle (1st Indiana), and Stout (18th Kentucky), are most dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. Colonel Sweeney received two wounds in his arm, having lost one in Mexico, and was also wounded in the leg, but kept his horse throughout the day. Colonels Craft (31st Illinois), Hays (48th Illinois), McKim (17th Kentucky), Morgan (25th Indiana), and Mason (71st Ohio), are wounded more or less severely. Major Goddard (15th Illinois), Lieutenant Canfield (72nd Ohio), Major Eaton (18th Illinois), Captain Irving Curran (Aide-de-Camp), Captain Preston Morton, Captain Dillon (18th Illinois), Captain Mace (5th Illinois), Captain Carter (11th Illinois), and Major Page (57th Illinois), are killed. The loss of officers and men will doubtless be in proportion to that of the Colonels of regiments, and it must be remembered the returns are as yet most imperfect. What the results will be it is not easy to predicate till more accurate accounts have been received of the condition of the Confederates after the battle. It is plain enough their miscalculation as to Buell's movements cost them the day, and that the Federals must have been beaten but for his most opportune arrival. The Southern papers claim, indeed, a great victory, and assert that the Confederates took eight batteries of artillery and numbers of prisoners. If they retired in tolerable order, without suffering the enormous losses ascribed to them, they will doubtless halt at their strong position near Corinth, and Buell and Grant, crippled by the slaughter which the Federals confess to have suffered, must wait to reorganise their army and receive reinforcements before they attempt either an attack in front or to move round either flank in the difficult country around the Confederate camp.

Further accounts of the battle state that the forces engaged numbered 70,000 on each side. The Federal loss is supposed to be 7,000, 20,000 being taken prisoners. No official accounts have been published.

General Beauregard, in his report of the first day's battle, says:—"We gained a complete victory. General Albert Sydney Johnston was killed while leading the troops in the thickest of the fight."

#### CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

THE ship *Emily St. Pierre*, a vessel captured off Charleston harbour by the United States' ship of war *James Adger*, has arrived in the Mersey, at Liverpool, she having been recaptured by her captain and brought to England instead of being taken to Philadelphia, as was the intention of the prize crew.

The *Emily St. Pierre*, a fine vessel of 884 tons, sailed a considerable time ago from Calcutta for St. John, N. W. Brunswick, with orders to call off Charleston bar, to ascertain whether or not any blockade of that port existed. She had a cargo of gunny cloth, and was in charge of a crew of thirteen or fourteen men, under the command of Captain Wilson. While off the port of Charleston she was espied and captured by the Federal vessel *James Adger*, one of the blockading squadron. The major part of the crew of the *Emily St. Pierre* was taken on board of the *Florida*, and the custody of the captured vessel was transferred to a prize crew of sixteen men of the man-of-war, under command of Lieutenant S. one, of the United States' Navy. Captain Wilson, the cook, and steward, were alone allowed to remain on board their own vessel; and she was put on her course for Philadelphia. But on the second day after her capture by the Federals, the captain, with much courage and considerable ingenuity, succeeded in regaining the management of his vessel; her course was changed for Liverpool, and she accordingly arrived safely in the Mersey. The *Emily St. Pierre* is a British vessel, owned in Liverpool; her crew were British subjects, the captain being a native of Scotland, and it is asserted that she had never attempted to run the blockade at Charleston, she having called there merely for ordnance.

The captain states that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the *Emily St. Pierre*, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would recapture her, if practicable, and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to retake her. One of them at once consented to do so, but the other deliberated upon his conduct. Afterwards, however, he also agreed to assist the captain. The captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon came to a conclusion as to the best course to be adopted in the emergency. The prize master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture; and Captain Wilson determined to secure him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Captain Wilson of the course they were to adopt. Some cloth was thrown over the officer's head; his arms were secured by Captain Wilson, and irons were placed upon his hands; and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Captain Wilson returned to the deck, and in a familiar manner inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The captain invited Lieutenant Stone into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieutenant Stone accompanied the captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present, Captain Wilson drew a balaclava-pin—he did not take a pistol as he was anxious to prevent any noise—and demanded that Lieutenant Stone should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed upon his hands. In the presence of such a force, the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth. The master prize-mate being thus secured in the cabin, Captain Wilson returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew; and one being a very powerful fellow he was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Captain Wilson's ready wit, however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieutenant Stone was represented as being in need. The three men, suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but, as soon as they were within, the hatch was placed over the crew, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime, the fore-castle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still, the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going forward, and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that she should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him; others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the fore-castle one by one and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Captain Wilson in navigating the vessel. Three consented to this course; but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prize men expressed their willingness to assist Captain Wilson; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew Captain Wilson was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool, and in the course of the voyage encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller; but in this emergency also the ingenuity of Captain Wilson was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought to Liverpool.

A MUSULMAN NOTION OF CRINOLINE.—A German journal relates the following anecdote, on the authority of a traveller, recently returned from Africa:—"A wealthy Arab, residing near the frontiers of Morocco, lately paid his first visit to Algiers, and was present at a ball. On his return home he said to his wives, 'What strange creatures these French women are! Would you believe it, they absolutely carry an open umbrella under their dress.' Such was the idea formed of crinoline by this son of Mahomet."

#### THE ARREST OF MR. BISHOP AT NAPLES.

MR. James F. Bishop, who is in prison at Naples, on suspicion of conspiracy, has addressed a letter to his brother, Lieutenant Bishop, of the 89th Regiment, bitterly complaining of the treatment to which he has been subjected. It appears that he left Naples on the morning of the 2nd inst. for Rome, but was stopped at Gaeta and searched. The police refused to believe his statement that he was a British subject and declared that he was either an Austrian or a Swiss. The suspicions of the police as to his seditious designs appear to have been well founded, as the following extract from the letter will show:—

"Having many letters which I had been given me by friends to take to Rome, I persisted in refusing to give the key (of his desk) which they had not been able to find. I was called the most obscene names by the two authorities, one of whom declared that he 'would see whether I was an Englishman,' and challenged me to fight him. I began to doubt whether I was really in the hands of the authorities, and feared to have fallen into the hands of thieves dressed in the uniform of the police, as this is a means employed almost daily in the province; but the Sardinian flag and cross removed my doubts, and just then the under-prefect entered the room. A cabal ensued, in which I could not make myself heard, a dail I could perceive was that the prefect laughed a good deal, and then left the room."

"The fellow who had challenged me then came up, and, haranguing me after the manner of a savage chief, told me that 'I had given the last proof of not being an Englishman by not accepting his challenge; that I was a vile Royalist, he was sure of it, and he would teach me to respect 'Italia' and to know the worth of the precious blood of Garibaldiists such as his.' My answer brought such a blow from his fist at my chest that I reeled back and fell over the chair which stood behind. Another man entered and poked his fist under my chin, telling me it was all right; I should soon be done for. Some time elapsed. They then agreed to telegraph to Naples, and after an hour, pretending that the answer had come giving them *plein pouvoir*, they called in some ten men of the national guard, the Mayor and Judge of the place, and ordered the police to search me again. I was then literally stripped to the skin, and again left to dress myself. The key of my desk was found; they opened it, and, amid the most coarse and obscene language, they began to search through the papers it contained. There were three letters given me to deliver to friends of some of my acquaintances in Naples, in which reference was made to the efforts they were making for the return of the King. In another was a detailed list of the forces throughout the kingdom, which were armed and in readiness to begin the general movement as soon as the King should approve it. These forces amounted to 80,000 men. The rest of the papers were private letters the greater part of which were from my mother."

A portrait of the ex-King, with his Majesty's signature, was also found and the discoverer seems to have caused considerable indignation amongst the authorities, and to have led them to treat Mr. Bishop as an ordinary criminal. On the 4th he was taken back to Naples, having, he states, been obliged to pass two days without food. At the capital, he acknowledges, every attention was paid him. The British Consul declined to come and see him, stating that the law must take its course. The question offered to the Consul that Mr. Bishop should be placed at liberty if the former would be answerable for him, but this offer was declined. Mr. Bishop was thereupon removed to the prison of Santa Maria.

"I have not yet seen my consul," he says, "and have no idea of what steps are being taken, or if any at all, either to hasten on my trial or procure my liberation. But, as the Count de Cristen is in the same prison, where he has been detained nine months without ever being brought to trial, I have not much better to hope for. The injustice of the whole proceeding is apparent; the ill-treatment I have received monstrous. All proof against me is reduced to this: that I carried correspondence upon me which, if authentic, tended to subvert the present Government at Naples. For letters written by others and given to me sealed up I am not answerable. There are no proofs whatever that I had taken any part in what comes under the name of conspiracy, for I am alone, and have no associate. At the same time I am treated as a condemned criminal, and was for the first three nights obliged to sleep on the stone floor of my cell till I had arranged to have the necessary furniture of bed and chairs sent me from the town. The situation of the prison is healthy, and I must own that the officials do not appear to do their duty with unnecessary rigour. They are respectful and well conducted."

The Italian officials will no doubt be able to give a different colour to the affair so far as the treatment of Mr. Bishop is concerned, at least. It would appear, however, from that gentleman's own statement, that he was engaged in aiding Bourbonist plots, and has therefore himself to blame for his present unpleasant position.

#### IRELAND.

MURDERS.—A frightful double murder has been committed near Castle-dawson, in the vicinity of Londonderry. Two cousins, named M. Erlane, quarrelled on the evening of Good Friday, when one of them, Charles M. Erlane, shot the other dead. The brother and two sisters of the murdered man immediately set upon his murderer, and with stones and pitchforks beat him to death.—On Sunday a man and his wife were murdered in the county of Longford. It appears that a man named Corrigan had got possession of land from which the former tenant had been ejected. The new tenant had married the daughter of the bailiff of the Hon. King Harman, a fact which rendered him still more obnoxious to the Ribbonmen. Corrigan was shot dead within a few yards of his own door. The assassin then stepped forward to the house and deliberately shot the wife. There is no hope of her recovery, but she was able to swear informations before Mr. H. Crawford, R.M. It is stated that she designated a man named Ross, the former tenant, as the assassin. He has left the country, having received a sum of money for giving up possession of the farm. If the woman's statement be correct, it is probable the murderer will be arrested in some of the seaports on his way to America.

FATHER DALY.—This priest has been compelled to give public satisfaction for his contumacy to his Bishop. He was required to absent himself from public boards, to resign his office as president of the Mechanics' Institution, and to abstain from mixing so freely at evening parties with the Professors of the Queen's College. Accordingly, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock, he entered the parish chapel from the sacristy, and read an apology to the Bishop in the presence of a crowded and sympathising congregation. He read the document in so low a tone that few could hear what he said. When he had gone through the painful ordeal he immediately retired. He is obliged to go into retreat for some time before he resumes his duties as parish priest.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COLONEL KNOX.—The exertions of the police to discover the miscreant who, on the 31st ult., fired at Colonel Knox, of Brittas Castle, have, it is believed, at length been successful. A man named Bohan, the son of a farmer residing at Barnane, was arrested on Friday week, and has been identified by Colonel Knox as the person who fired at him. It will be remembered that at the time of the occurrence the assassin, previous to discharging his pistol, crossed the road, caught hold of the bridle of Colonel Knox's horse and demanded money, and, on being refused, he pulled a pistol out of his pocket and discharged its contents at Colonel Knox's head; Colonel Knox had, therefore, ample time and opportunity to observe the features of the man, so as to be able to identify him.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—The celebrated Yelverton case is likely to occupy the Dublin Court of Common Pleas this term, probably soon after the Easter holidays. Mrs. Yelverton's legal advisers have filed notice of a motion to amend the bill of exceptions taken after the trial. If leave be granted, the effect will be to somewhat simplify the case, by expunging from the bill all the exceptions relating to the Scotch marriage, leaving the validity of the ceremony performed by Father Mooney, at Rostrevor, the only subject for consideration.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—The annual show of this society was opened in Dublin on Tuesday. Few visitors attended on the first day, except those who were led by business or interest. The judges commenced their task early, and continued it with unabated activity till two o'clock p.m. The difficulty of their task was increased by the almost uniform excellence of the competing animals, and the nice discrimination and carefully-balancing judgment it required in many cases to award the palm of excellence. The number of cattle entered is 346, less than last spring, when it was 385, and than 1860, when it was 379. The short-horns, however, which as usual predominate, are more numerous this year than last, the present number being 304 and the former 240. The two principal prizes competed for were the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* challenge cup, value £155, and the Irish Railway challenge cup, £150. Both these were won by Leviathan, the property of Mr. George Roe, of Nulley, near Dublin. Leviathan is a beautiful light roan, well-finished across the loins, and handles very mellow. This magnificent animal was calved in January, 1859, and bred by Mr. Pawkes, Yorkshire. The second prize was awarded to Our American Cousin, about the same age, imported from New York, but of Irish descent. Mr. Talbot Crobie, of Ardret, Kerry, won the Ganly cup of £50, for the best yearling bull. In the implement department the exhibitors are 62, about the same number as last year. The articles come from all parts of the United Kingdom, but more than half are the productions of Irish workshops. Some marked improvements are exhibited in several machines, but there is no new invention of much importance. The incessant activity and motion in this department, and the variety and beauty of the objects,

rendered the scene on the lawn highly picturesque and full of interest to the thoughtful spectator who contrasted the former state of Ireland with the present, as indicated by the progress of the industrial arts.

#### SCOTLAND.

CONVICTION OF A FORGER.—The trial of Robinson, whose extraordinary escape from the mail-train between Northallerton and Darlington excited so much attention a short time ago, took place last week at the Perth Circuit Court. The prisoner was formerly proprietor and editor of the *Fifeshire Journal*, and he was charged with forgery. The indictment contained twenty-one distinct charges, and the defalcations were stated to be nearly £2000. The trial created considerable interest throughout Scotland, and the court was crowded during the proceedings. At the close of the prosecution Robinson read a long and able, though somewhat irrelevant defence, and the scene which occurred after the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" is described as exceedingly painful. The excitement of the prisoner was uncontrollable, and ultimately the Court was adjourned. On the following day he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IN SCOTLAND.—A Parliamentary paper issued a few days ago shows that the number of persons charged with offences in Scotland in 1861 was 3229, exhibiting a decrease, as compared with 1860, of 58, or 1.761 per cent. In 1860 the number of males committed for trial, or bailed, was 2306, and 2236 in 1861; females, 981 in 1860 and 973 in 1861. The total number tried, of both sexes, in 1860, was 2642, and 2607 in 1861. The total convicted, outlawed, or found insane in 1860 was 2441, and 2128 in 1861. In each year four were sentenced to death, and in 1861 one was executed and three sentenced to penal servitude. In the year 1860 the number committed who could neither read nor write was 674, and in 1861 it was 651. The number of persons committed for trial, or bailed, for the five years ending 1856 was 19,120, and for the five years ending 1861 it was 17,610.

ENORMOUS CAPTURE OF WHALES.—On the 8th inst. a large shoal of "casing" whales were seen approaching the land in the direction of Whitiness, Shetland. Boats were quickly manned and fully equipped with harpoons, lances, &c., to do battle with these monsters of the deep. After considerable delay, the men succeeded in bringing the pack into the Vos of Weisdale. When they got into shallow and muddy water their assailants, finding some difficulty in landing them, and no doubt wishing to secure the whole instead of two-thirds of the proceeds of their capture, commenced to attack them at sea. The boats being numerous, the whales close together, and the men dexterous in the use of the various instruments of death, in a short time the whole pack was, with few exceptions, either killed or wounded. After being killed, the animals were generally tossed ashore; but many escaped, wounded, from their captors, and, dying from their injuries, sank. After a lapse of twenty-four hours, their carcasses reappeared on the surface, and, being picked up, were landed at places most convenient for their captors. Owing to the great number of places at which they are landed, and the great distances they are from each other, it is impossible as yet to say the exact number captured. Some reports fix it at about 500, others at 200; but probably 300 or 400 is more correct. In the affray several boats were stove in, and others completely smashed and their crews thrown into the sea; but, fortunately, all the men were rescued immediately, and nothing serious was the result.

#### THE PROVINCES.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BILSTON.—The number of deaths from this melancholy catastrophe, as at present ascertained, amounts to twenty-seven. The conviction, however, is becoming stronger daily that among the ruins or in the canal corpa may yet be found. By the twenty-seven deaths recorded there have been left fourteen widows and thirty-four orphans, all deprived of their means of support, together with four aged fathers, two mothers, two brothers, and one sister. In all fifty-eight persons are now left utterly destitute through this horrible catastrophe. Most of the deceased were interred on Sunday, and the greater number in the same—the Bils on—Cemetery. Ten men are still lying in a helpless condition, of whom eight are married. Subscriptions have been opened and other means adopted in order to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A frightful accident happened to the express-train from Milford to London on Saturday afternoon last at Lydney station, about nineteen miles from Gloucester. The train passes Lydney at full speed; and when close to the station, and running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, the engine got off the rails. The coupling-chains were broken by the violence of the shock, and the engine ran along the permanent way for about one hundred yards, and then turned almost completely upside-down on the up-side of the line, the tender turning over also, but fortunately partly resting on the engine. The driver and stoker (Henry and Barrett) were underneath the engine and tender, and were afterwards rescued, though both were severely injured, the stoker having received a scalp wound and the driver having one rib fractured besides being scalped. A passenger, Mr. S. Bennett, tea-merchant, of Market-place, Bath, was thrown upon the line, his leg broken, and so shockingly lacerated (having been cut by the carriage-step) that he died in less than an hour from the hemorrhage. Several other persons were more or less injured, though not dangerously. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.—On Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., a very shocking accident occurred at the Nottingham goods station on the Midland Railway. It appears that about three o'clock in the afternoon the Derby goods train arrived at Nottingham, and was shunted near the Wilford crossing, in order to make room for the London express. Several men were at work on the line, and they got out of the way while the train passed. One of the men, named John Corner, however, resumed work immediately, and the motion of the train being reversed, he was knocked down by the back, and before he could be got out of the way the train passed over his head, cutting half of it off, and causing instant death.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO ARTILLERYMEN AT DOVER.—On Monday morning, while experiments were being made at several of the batteries in the Dover garrison, in order to see how quickly the guns could be manned in the event of an alarm, an accident took place at the Drop Battery. This is one of the new batteries overhanging Snargate-street, and near to the Western Heights barracks. It appears that the 42-pounder guns mounted at this part of the fortifications were to be fired immediately after the discharge of the guns at a certain battery at the castle, which is situated at the opposite side of the town. After the guns had been loaded three of the artillerymen who had been engaged in the operation seated themselves upon the parapet of the battery and immediately in front of one of the pieces. The man whose duty it was to fire the gun took his place at the touch-hole, and seems to have concluded that his comrades, although not to be seen, were out of danger, for at the appointed signal he applied the friction-tube, and the three poor fellows who had so incautiously placed themselves in the position described, were blown off the parapet. All three were very much injured, and one, Andrew McDowell by name, was killed, one of his arms and some other parts of his body being blown over into the town. The other men were taken to the military hospital, where they are now recovering. From the evidence given at the inquest held on the body of the deceased, it appeared that the gun had been not only fired but loaded without any orders from the officers in charge, the men engaged being anxious to show with what rapidity they could work the piece. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect "That the deceased was accidentally killed by the premature firing of a gun, and expressed an opinion that measures should be taken in future to prevent guns being loaded and fired without orders."

MR. GLADSTONE IN LANCASHIRE.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone on a tour of visits to the manufacturing districts. He arrived at Stockport on Monday, where the Mayor and Corporation presented him with an address. In his reply the right hon. gentleman referred to the depression under which the manufacturing interests were now labouring, bore willing and hearty testimony to the unexampled patience with which they bore their privations, and said this must ever be felt both by the Government and the Legislature as a strong inducement to lighten their fiscal burdens to the utmost possible extent, and to take care that no artificial impediments were thrown in the way of their industry. On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone presided at the annual meeting of the Associated Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutes at Manchester. In distributing prizes to the successful candidates at recent examinations in connection with the Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutes, Mr. Gladstone made touching allusion to the death of the Prince Consort, and enforced the necessity of mental culture. The depression in the manufacturing districts had also fitting notice, and was made the text for a good deal of advice. The right hon. gentleman was loudly cheered.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In addition to the attraction of the International Exhibition, it was some time ago announced that the Royal Agricultural Society of England would hold their annual show of live stock and implements in the metropolis this year. It has now been arranged that the show is to be held in the centre of Battersea Park, where twenty-five acres have been set apart for the purpose by the Chief Commissioner of Works, the society undertaking to put the ground into proper order again for its use as a park. The show will be held from the 22nd of June to the 2nd of July next; and as a proof of the interest it has excited among farmers and those who live by farmers, it may be mentioned that in addition to the layers and booths for cattle there will be nearly two miles of implement sheds, and about an additional mile set apart for machinery in motion. Prizes to the amount of £700 are offered for foreign breeds of cattle, and specimens of most of the Continental breeds are already entered,



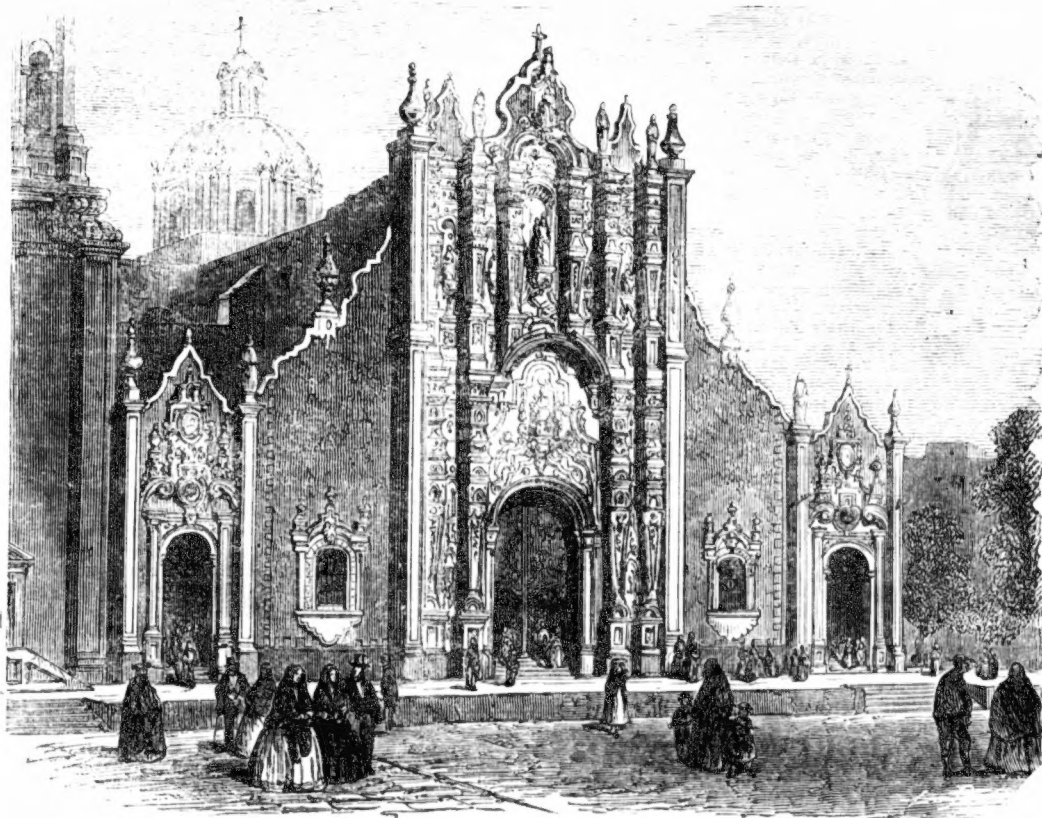


THE MILITARY SQUARE, MEXICO.





THE CASCADE FOUNTAIN, MEXICO.



THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO.

**VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.**

ONE part of Vera Cruz seems to be situated in the torrid and the other in the temperate zone. In the former is found the natural products—sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, oranges, and bananas; but the yellow fever is also rife there, and strangers are compelled to take refuge either in the high plateaux or in the more temperate district. It has been frequently represented that the modern Vera Cruz was the point at which Cortez disembarked, but this is an error: he landed at old Vera Cruz, better known in Mexico under the name of Antigua Vera Cruz, a place which is at least seven leagues distant. This error has probably been caused by the fact that a new carriage route has been opened to Mexico, and that the old road, passing near Antigua, has been entirely left to the use of the muleteers of the country.

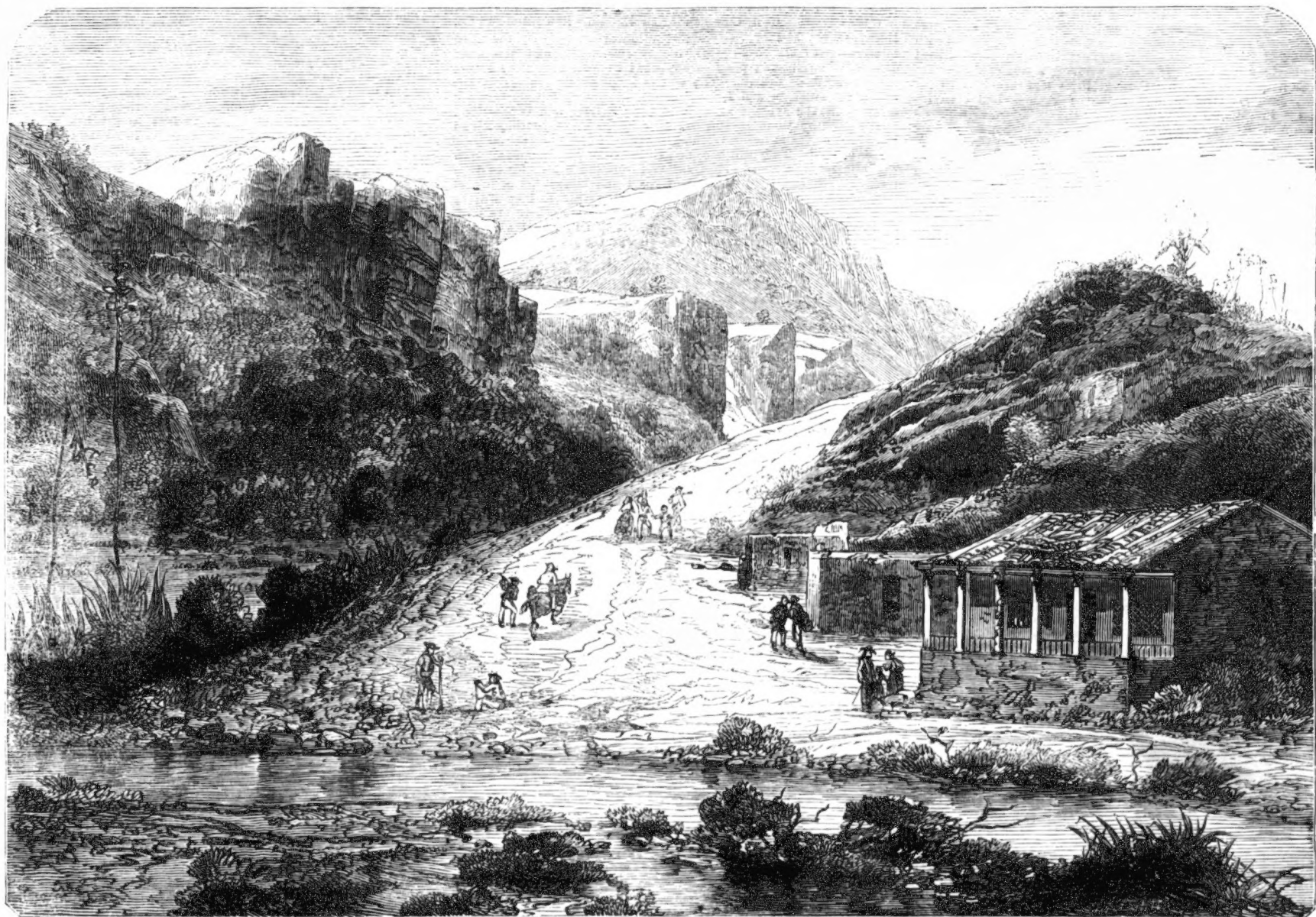
The traveller who revels in picturesque scenery and the glories of tropical vegetation, however, cannot do better than follow the old track. He will traverse a wood of banyan-trees, extending as

far as the village of Antigua, situated on the river of the same name, and, quitting this, will penetrate dense and almost untrodden forests where all the brilliant varieties of trees, fruits, and flowers flourish in untrained luxuriance. This lasts until the lower grounds cease at the feet of the hills, where the whole aspect of nature changes to high plains and mountain gorges, leading to the bridge now called the National, but formerly named the King's, Bridge. At this point between the old and the new route he is compelled to pass this bridge, which is guarded by a fort that, garrisoned with a few determined men, might arrest the march of a very formidable army amidst the narrow passes. The first part of this journey can only be performed either on foot or on horseback; but from the National-bridge the road, although steep, becomes wide enough to admit carriages. At Jalapa, which is the seat of government of the State of Vera Cruz, the vegetation wears a more European aspect, chiefly on account of the oak-trees, which are there abundant. Here, too, the climate is that of mild and balmy spring, while yellow fever rarely

if ever visits the locality. Passing through the strange cloudland, where vapours suspended above the sea almost touch the lofty peaks of the Cordilleras, the vegetation of the tropics almost disappears, while towards Perote, a village of robbers, the fir-tree takes the place of the banana and indicates the approach to the region of eternal snow. Thus in this journey the traveller will have witnessed almost every variety of climate and of its appropriate scenery.

The present route from Vera Cruz to Mexico, however, offers considerable difficulties, especially to an army marching towards the capital; and the passage of Rio Frio may be considered one of the most dangerous. The name Rio Frio properly belongs to a water-course flowing in the midst of a superb valley surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The route, after crossing this river, is almost hidden in a narrow defile, which the Mexicans call El Pinal, a wild, uncultivated spot, where only a few Indian huts give any token of human existence.

Of the city of Mexico we have already given some description; but



THE FORD OF RIO FRIO, ON THE ROAD BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND MEXICO.



in the compass of a single article it would scarcely be possible to indicate the real magnificence of the streets and some of the public buildings. The ancient city of Tenochtitlan stood, as we noticed, on several islands in the lagoons from Lake Tezcuco, and at the time of its being taken by Cortes, in 1521, was approached by four great causeways, which stretched through the lake and met in the centre of the city, which now stands high and dry, the lake having evaporated in its shallower portion and run off by an overflow, so that its nearest bank is now two miles and a half distant. The city is very regularly built, in the form of a square, the buildings appearing in massy and uniform structures, and the spacious streets at right angles or parallel to each other, leading to a great central square which covers an area of from twelve to fifteen acres, and is lined with imposing public edifices. The houses are mostly built of hewn stone, are pure in architecture, and are frequently ornamented with porcelain mosaic which run in elegant patterns over the entire front. The buildings are three or four stories high, and have flat terraced roofs. The streets, which are tolerably paved, are badly cleaned and almost entirely dark. The most remarkable of the public buildings in Mexico is the cathedral, built on the site of the *teocalli*, or pyramid Aztec temple, and occupying one side of the great square. Its architecture is of no distinct order, but the building is altogether imposing, its length being 500ft. and its breadth 420ft.

The walls of this cathedral are of unhewn basalt, while the front is covered with the most curious and elaborate carving. The two towers are supported by lofty pillars rising against the wall. The interior is truly gorgeous, while the barbarous magnificence of the ornaments give the whole place an air of extreme richness, both in colour and material. The choir is of rare woods, elaborately carved, and covered with gilded images; while the high altar, raised on a platform, is decked with candelsticks and ornaments of solid gold and silver and crowned by an image of the Virgin blazing with jewels, and said to be worth some half million sterling. The greater part of the interior of this cathedral is in reality a maze of fountains, columns, statues, and shrines which are perfectly bewildering.

Another side of the square is occupied by the national palace, which stands on the space where once stood the palace of Axayacac, where Cortes was entertained by Montezuma. This building is of such vast size that it contains not only the accommodation for the President and his family, but all the principal Government offices, the Supreme Court, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate in a series of elegant and spacious apartments, of which the two latter are the most striking. South of the National Palace outside the square is the university, containing the national museum, in front of which is the market, one of the finest and most commodious in the world. In the western part of the city is the School of Mines, one of the most elegant of the public buildings.

In addition to the cathedral there are in Mexico from fifty to sixty churches and convents, not so much remarkable, however, for beauty of architecture as for the gorgeous and costly decorations of the interiors. Among the most imposing are the convents of San Francisco, San Augustin, and San Merced, all of them of large structure, with numerous spires and cupolas. The Church of San Domingue, which stands near the Inquisition, is also remarkable as a light and elegant building. The Plaza de Toros, a large circular inclosure for bull-fights, accommodates about 3000 spectators; and the public theatre is also of considerable size, but without any architectural attraction. The aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water are magnificent, however, as are also many of the public fountains, which, with the colossal equestrian statue of Charles IV. in the courtyard of the University, are amongst the greatest ornaments of the streets. There are in Mexico two fine promenades, the Paseo Nuevo to the West, and consisting of a broad avenue, shaded by rows of splendid trees and ornamented with fountains, and the Paseo de la Viga, on the opposite side of the city, skirting one of the canals leading to the lake of Chalco, and very tastefully laid out. Beside these there is the Alameda, a park covering ten or twelve acres, and formed into labyrinths by stately forest trees. The walks of this favourite resort are frequently, on a festival day, crowded with passengers and gay equipages, and there is, perhaps, no more brilliant spectacle in the world than the Alameda during a Mexican fête.

Mexican news announce that General Prim had, previous to the 23rd ult., occupied Orizaba, and that the French had occupied Tehuacan. President Juarez had ordered the collection of a forced loan of ten millions; and the Allies, it is stated, decided upon sending an ultimatum to him, threatening immediate hostilities if he persisted in collecting the loan. A conspiracy had been discovered in the city of Mexico, in consequence of which the capital had been placed in a state of siege. The steamer *Turkey*, the transport *Amazon*, and the steam-frigate *Darien* had arrived from France, and had anchored in the road. The greater part of the French troops sent as reinforcements, and placed at the disposition of General Lorencez, had landed. Their effective strength is about 3600. The army is said to be healthy. General Almonte, Father Miranda, Haro, and several other adherents of the Miramon faction, had left Vera Cruz with General Lorencez under the protection of the French flag. Several battalions of the Mexican army have received leave of absence, and are walking the streets of Vera Cruz.

**GARIBALDI AND THE NEAPOLITAN SCHOOLS.**—The following letter of thanks has lately been addressed by General Garibaldi to the "Ladies' Philanthropic Society of Turin," in acknowledgment of its efforts in opening a school at Torre del Greco:—"In the name of our country, I proffer you a word of sincere thanks. Amongst your many beneficent aims most brilliant is the foundation of this school at Torre del Greco, where you seek out the son of the poor man, feed him, clothe him, and train him up for the duties of a citizen. In a short time you will find similar institutions, first at Palermo, and then everywhere where want calls for them. May God bless you, ye women with angelic hearts; may God bless you and your kind associates, who so lovingly and so nobly began, and co-operate in, this holy work. Ye are striving to restore to our country that highest Christianity which selfishness and deceit cast down into the mire. Yes, from the day when the rich of the earth shall regard the poor man as their brother, there will be an end put to those terrible but unavoidable revolutions which, at undetermined epochs, frighten and wound humanity. Therefore, also, honoured ladies of the committee, continue to extend the benefits of your association even to the most remote villages of the peninsula, where such a want is felt in a still higher degree. Permit me to bow reverentially before the female liberators of my country, who are at the same time conferring a service on all humanity."

**MME. JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.**—It is announced that Mme. Goldschmidt will give three performances of sacred music on a grand scale in Exeter Hall, the proceeds of which she intends to devote to the support of certain charitable institutions. The first performance, to consist of Handel's sublime oratorio of "The Messiah," is to take place on Wednesday, May 14, in aid of the funds of the Hindu-street and other establishments for the education of the poor; Haydn's oratorio of "The Creation" will be given on Wednesday, May 28, for the benefit of the Brompton Consumption Hospital; and Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Wednesday, June 4, in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians and the Royal Society of Female Musicians. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Palmer, Signor Belletti, and Mr. W. H. Weiss, have been engaged to give effect to these performances, and the band and chorus will be on an extensive and complete scale. The musical arrangements are under the sole direction and complete scale. The musical arrangements are under the sole direction and complete scale. The musical arrangements are under the sole direction and complete scale. This is truly an act of generosity, of which we have had many examples on the part of Mme. Goldschmidt, and we have no doubt the result will be to largely enrich the funds of the pious and benevolent institutions in whose favour these performances are to be given.

**DUBLIN BAY NEW LIFE-BOATS.**—On Tuesday some interesting trials were made in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, with two fine new life-boats which the National Life-boat Institution is about to send to Kingstown and Poolbeg, near Dublin. There were present at the trial Sir E. Perrot, Bart.; John Denoon, Esq., banker; Captain Ward, R.N.; Richard Lewis, Esq.; Captain Grant; Mr. J. Frowe, Messrs. Forrest, and many other gentlemen. The Kingstown life-boat is 34ft. long, 7ft. wide, and pulls ten oars; the Poolbeg boat is 30ft. long, 7ft. wide, and rows six oars. The boats satisfactorily underwent the usual tests of self-righting and self-ejecting the water shipped in a very satisfactory manner. The cost (£210) of the Kingstown life-boat has been collected from various ladies by Miss S. H. Berlie Cator, who has been indefatigable in her benevolent exertions. The boat is called the Princess Royal.

## Literature.

*Carine Steinburgh. An Autobiography. William Tweedie.*

This little story attempts to show the evils of intemperance, a most laudable object; and if any young lady writer can effect the perfect cure, she will be worthy the erection of at least a parish pump to pour forth her perpetual praise. But when young ladies like Miss Carine Steinburgh (American in this case) attempt the business, they almost invariably defeat their own object. Indeed, that is too frequently the result of a novel upon any social vice which is the exception to the rule. Mrs. Richardson's moral romance, "Clarissa," did not do much to check certain lawless propensities on the part of the junior aristocracy; and we doubt if Mr. Boucicault's "Life of an Actress," which "takes up the wondrous tale," will do any more. Certainly, "Carine Steinburgh" will not tend materially to depress the distilling interest. And why? Because the book is a tissue of illogical absurdities; and because such a wife as the heroine would infallibly drive the best of husbands to the gin-palace, or leave him a perfect fool at home. This desirable young man's companion cherishes a former "platonic" attachment, and revives it on the first possible opportunity. She insists on her husband reading that chaste work, Lamartine's "Raphael," aloud to her, or upon reading it herself, for him to listen. She locks herself up in the bedroom if her husband is not home in time for tea, and goes into hysterics if that husband be in a room where there also happens to be a glass of Mr. Gladstone's approved sherry. Upon the whole, it is a silly little book, most probably written by a silly little girl.

*Health. Five Lay Sermons to Working People. By JOHN BROWN, M.D., Author of "Ras and his Friends," &c. Tenth Thousand. Edinburgh: Strachan and Co.*

Cynics might imagine that Dr. John Brown must be close upon the termination of his earthly and professional career—that he must be careless of fees, or at least desirous of making such atonement as may be possible for a lifetime of medicine, since he chooses to publish a hundred pages showing working people how to do without doctors. He distinctly affirms that for health very few rules are necessary, and those of the kind which everybody knows. As good food as one can get, warm feet, sound rest, and no intoxication. But then Dr. Brown has more than an average share of worldly wisdom, and he knows well enough that those are precisely the rules to which people will not attend. And so doctors become necessary evils, and these five lay sermons are principally concerning the duty of the doctor to the patient and of the patient to the doctor. The doctor's duty is to cure the patient and to do it quickly and cheerfully; he is also to give warnings and to keep secrets. The patient is to take care of himself, if possible; but, once under the doctor's hands, he is to be resigned, he is to have faith and confidence, and, above all, he is to pay. Dr. Brown, of course, knows how much time and trouble he and his brethren give away for nothing; but he says that, no matter how small the fee, every little tends to prove the patient's good feeling and sincerity, and has no little influence in bringing out these good qualities which are so necessary to the medical mind. In his broad and humorous manner Dr. Brown gives his advice on social and moral subjects rather than upon professional points. His chapters are "lay sermons," not lectures, and marked especially by that large-hearted charity and honest outpouring of fun and pathos which has gained him so affectionate a popularity for his more important writings. The words "tenth thousand" upon the titlepage, argue a lively appreciation of the merits of this little volume amongst our prudent northern friends.

## LITERATURE FOR YOUTH.

*Schoolboy Honour. A Tale of Hallminster College. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, M.A. New Edition. With Illustrations.—The Red Eric; or, the Whaler's Last Cruise. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. With Illustrations by Coleman. New Edition. Routledge and Co.*

Here are reprints of two capital volumes on subject the most interesting to all boys—good, hearty school life, and the most dangerous adventures possible supposed to occur long after school life. Dr. Adams describes one of the large public schools, of the South we suppose, and leads a couple of young fellows through more than the average amount of danger, trial, and temptation; finally landing them in the hobbledoy period of youth, with all likelihood of the judicious training having the best influence on their career as men. They will become gentlemen of culture and honour. The principle inculcated is to treat boys from the beginning as little men, and allowing their subsequent views and knowledge of life to be deduced from their own experience, by which means they will be able to play their part in the world at an age when others are stiff, awkward, and nervous, and fitted for precisely nothing at all. The incidents and characters are well drawn, and the general effect truthful and interesting.

"The Red Eric" appears to be of Transatlantic origin, and, if so, our so-called cousins appear fully to retain the Anglo-Saxon trick of getting into scrapes and out of them. Captain Dunning even loses his little daughter Alice with him on a South Sea whaling cruise, and she appears to be of the greatest use in inculcating a spirit of love and chivalry amongst the men. But then the Red Eric is a temperance-ship, and it may be reasonably supposed that tender ladies of the age of ten might prove ineffective antidotes to swearing and rum and water. The whaler has whale-fights enough, and fights with African savages also. She is wrecked on a sandbank in the south; but the crew are finally enabled to build a boat and make their way back to the Cape of Good Hope, over a distance of more than two thousand miles. The story is told with great spirit and humour, for every sailor is made a character, and all laugh at danger. In books of this class we know from the beginning that nothing serious is to happen in the result; and when, at the close, everybody takes to farming and there is a happy marriage, we accept all the impossible escapes without dreaming of anything against their plausibility. Both books have already stood the test of public opinion and been accepted. The present editions are nicely illustrated.

**THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.**—Mr. W. H. Russell is about to return to England in consequence of being no longer able to discharge the duties for which he went to the United States. Mr. Russell has been refused permission to accompany the army under General McClellan, and that under circumstances of a somewhat singular character. When General McClellan's army was about to embark for Norfolk, Mr. Russell was invited by the General to accompany him, and applied for and obtained permission from the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and the other officials of the army. He had accordingly gone aboard of a transport, which was just about to sail, when orders came from the War Department that Mr. Russell was not to be allowed to accompany the army. His protest was in vain. Mr. Stanton did not deign to answer the letters addressed to him; and the President, when appealed to, declared that he could not overrule the decision of the Secretary. Mr. Russell states that he has been informed that Mr. Stanton has acted from a twofold motive in the matter: first, he wished to show his power; and, second, to make General McClellan "feel his subordinate position." Mr. Frank Visetelli, the artistic correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, has been treated in a similar manner. It is said that the reason Mr. Stanton assigns for the course he has adopted is that he "cannot allow the correspondents of foreign newspapers to be present in the army."

**THE RIGHT REV. BRIGADIER-GENERAL POLK, D.D.**—This sulphurous Bishop, who laid aside his crozier to take up the sword, at the beginning of the Secession war, has been relieved of his military functions. General Beauregard has found that his zeal for the cause is not according to knowledge. As a soldier, Dr. Polk has proved an utter failure.

**VIRGIN CANNON.**—In one of Caroline Gilman's romances this passage was marked and much thumbed:—"There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man; I watch him as I do a star in Heaven." "That is my view exactly!" sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume; "in fact, I think that there's nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he ain't conscientious."

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON FOX, who has announced his intention to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, is too remarkable a man to be allowed to retire from Parliament without a passing notice. Mr. Fox entered the House in 1817. He had been an active anti-corn-law leaguer, and by his vigorous and able articles in the *League* newspaper and elsewhere, and by his speeches at public meetings, contributed not a little to the great victory over monopoly; and this was his reward—a seat in Parliament for the borough of Oldham. Mr. Fox was in early youth destined for the Dissenting ministry, and went to Homerton College, then under the presidency of the amiable and accomplished Dr. Pye Smith; but Mr. Fox found, after a time, that the creed of the orthodox Dissenters was too narrow for him, and he entered into an alliance with the Unitarian sect. But here discovering that he was still hampered with doctrinal fetters, he lifted anchor again, drifted away from the Unitarians, and for several years held an independent position as minister, or rather as lecturer, to a large congregation that every week assembled in South Chapel, Finsbury, free and untrammelled by doctrinal formularies and creeds. In Parliament Mr. Fox soon gained the ear of the House; but I do not think that he ever got beyond this. His speeches were very able; the language of them was singularly pure and vigorous; the reasoning was close and cogent; but they were rather too much like lectures for the House of Commons. Besides this, Mr. Fox's opinions were hardly likely to be generally acceptable in such an assembly. In politics he is a philosophical Radical; in ecclesiastical matters he is opposed to all endowments; and then, further, the position which he had taken as a religious teacher was against him. Church-people, of course, looked upon him with something like horror, whilst Dissenters of all creeds viewed with suspicion and ill-concealed dislike the man who belonged to no sect. But still, though Mr. Fox got but little applause, he could always command attention. Had he been a less able man, he might have been coughed down or deserted; but there was such good stuff in his speeches—the language was so pure and apt—he delivered so modest and yet so firm—the sentiments were so obviously those of an honest man and an able thinker—that, in spite of the wet blanket of Whig and Conservative indifference and the cold dislike of the Dissenters, they forced themselves into the minds of the hearers, and, I have no doubt, consciously or unconsciously to the listeners, left, as all good stuff has a way of doing an abiding impression. Mr. Fox is now seventy-six years old, and he has been but a fitful attendant at the House of late. I do not think he has made his appearance at all this Session. He does well, therefore, to retire; but his retirement is a real loss of power that we can ill spare. Alas! it seems as if the House of Commons is to be drained of all its intellectual force. Within a year we have lost Graham, Duncombe, Lord John Russell, and now Mr. Fox. And who have the people sent us in return? Carlisle has sent us Mr. Potter for Sir James Graham; London, Mr. Western Wood for Lord John; Finsbury, Mr. Cox for Mr. Duncombe. Under these circumstances we naturally look to Oldham with interest and hope, and we are justified in the latter feeling; for Oldham is one of the most independent boroughs in England, and generally has shown an appreciation of good men that is very creditable to it. The two first men that it returned after the Reform Act enfranchised it were the late William Cobbett and Mr. Fielden—the first a man of high mark, notwithstanding his oddities; the second a very honest and useful if not a very able man. When Cobbett died, in 1835, Oldham fell away somewhat from its standard; but in 1847 it returned Mr. Fox, and in 1852 it sent Mr. J. M. Cobbett, who, though not his father's equal, is a man of capital abilities, and ranks high for integrity and independence. Two facts respecting Oldham have been brought to my notice which I gladly record. First, it is said the working men have more power there than in any borough in England; secondly, as a rule, mere money qualifications have at Oldham little or no weight.

The loungers in Pall-mall still talk of the House rising about the middle of June. I do not believe that this is possible. Between next Monday, when the House will reassemble, and the middle of June, there will be only six weeks. In six Parliamentary weeks there are only thirty-six days. Out of these thirty-six days Government cannot secure more than twenty-four. From these twenty-four you must deduct one for the opening of the Exhibition, one for the Derby, and at least three for the Whitsuntide holidays, leaving only nineteen; and any one may see that to get the remaining Estimates and pass all the bills on the paper in nineteen days, even though the House should take to morning sittings, is an impossibility. Besides, I am told that the private business cannot be cleared off before the end of June. The middle of July is much more likely to be the time than the middle of June.

Amongst other important measures we must remember that the Transfer of Land Bill has not yet passed the Lords. We must allow at least a week for the lawyers to wrangle over that. The Thames Embankment Bill is referred to a Committee upstairs, and there it will be for several days after the recess; and, when it shall have been properly licked into shape and sent back to the House, how long, think you, will Mr. Ayrton and his metropolitan colleagues require to discuss its provisions? Mr. Lowe's revised code, I suppose, will be accepted; but there will be, at least, a night's talk about it. Of the Estimates there remain six books yet to be passed; but of these I will prophesy nothing, for they may take a fortnight or they may go through in a night. The Lord Advocate has some important bills on the table; but the fate which awaits some of these I think is not doubtful. That Education Bill, for example, opposed as it is unanimously by all the religious bodies in Scotland, I think will go to the wall. Not quite by all the religious bodies, the poor, persecuted Episcopalian Church, as Sir Walter Scott somewhere calls it, I believe, approves of the bill. The Lord Advocate is a clever man; but, somehow, he has a wonderful knack of getting the Government into collision with the religious sects. In this business he has been specially unfortunate, for Kirk, Free Kirk (his own Church), and all the Dissenters, have ranged themselves in opposition to this bill. The Fishery Bill, divested as it is of some of the cruel clauses which disfigured the bill of last year, may possibly pass. These are, then, a few of the most important measures which the House will have to attend to after Easter; and how any one can conceive that the House will rise in June I cannot imagine. By-the-by, in looking over the above, I see that I have forgotten certain Irish measures, still in hand, and to be hotly contested.

If the public knew Mr. E. J. Reed as well as he is known in certain quarters, his appointment to superintend the building of iron-clad ships of his own planning would be hailed with satisfaction. Mr. Reed was educated, I believe, at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, subsequently he was the editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and I think I am not wrong in saying that I have marked his able pen also in the *Times* and other papers. The last production of his that I read was a remarkably clever speech upon iron-clad vessels, delivered at a meeting at which Sir John Pakington was present, in answer to certain statements of Captain Halsted. Mr. Reed it appears drew some plans of iron-clad vessels and sent them to the Admiralty, and so struck were the authorities there with the merits of these plans that Mr. Reed was at once invited to superintend the building of ships after those plans. His salary is to be £600 a year.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The theatres of London, whether owing to the change in the weather or the counter attraction of the music-halls, have been doing but badly during the week. The exceptions have been the *HAYMARKET* and the *LYCEUM*. At the former, Mr. Sotherton's eccentricities have been backed up by Mme. Perea Nema's dancing, and at the latter Mr. Teilbin's lovely scenery has been supported by a broad and absurdly funny farce by Mr. Oxenford. Forsaking Mr. Byron for the nonce, the management of the



STRAND has called in the services of Mr. Leicester Buckingham, who has chosen "Pizarro" for his theme, and studied the old melodrama with puns and parodies, after his usual happy fashion. Mr. Clarke is Pizarro; Mr. James Rogers, Cora; and Miss C. Saunders, Rolla. The scenery is capital.

Mr. F. C. Burnand caters for the OLYMPIC, and gives us a most moral version of the story of "Fair Rosamond." Mr. Robson plays the Queen, and "those dragon-eyes of injured Eleanor" are made by him to flash with the direst hatred. It is satisfactory to find that he has in a great measure recovered his strength. Miss Hughes played charmingly as the heroine.

What used to be "The Vampire" at the PRINCESS is now "The Phantom" at the ADELPHI. The story is ghastly enough to frighten anybody, and Mr. Boucicault's make-up is horribly unearthly, but Mr. Telbin's scenery ought to be seen by all.

An original five-act drama, entitled "The Golden Daggers," the joint production of M. Fechter and Mr. Edmund Yates, was produced at the PRINCESS on Saturday night. The plot was novel and interesting. It turned upon the pursuit by the European chief of a band of Indians, accompanied by a redskinned follower, of an adventurer, who in return for the preservation of his life had robbed and wounded the chief, culminating his rascality by carrying off his betrothed. M. Fechter and Mr. George Jordan were called before the curtain after each of the first four acts. The scenery deserves special mention. A view of Hampstead Heath by moonlight is without exception the truest bit of artistic delineation we ever saw upon the stage. The fifth act did not satisfy the expectations excited by its predecessors. A somewhat pretentious view of the Thames at Hampton was apparently imperfect in its mechanical details. The audience did not appear much to relish a duel with golden daggers after the manner of the short-weapon combats in "The Corsican Brothers" and "Ruy Blas," and the effect of a subsequent "tremendous header" into the water tended rather to recall reminiscences than excite surprise. We cannot help thinking that some effect, or probably the catastrophe itself, was missed or slurred from the mechanical deficiencies we have mentioned, and that these tended chiefly to mar what might otherwise have been a great success. The part played by Mr. Widdicombe, as an old usurer hunted down by an Indian enemy, gave that gentleman just such an opportunity as his most hearty admirers could have desired, and the manner in which he availed himself of it must have justified their utmost confidence. The house was crowded in every part by an audience exuberant in their approbation until the unfortunate hitch in the last scene. We trust, however, that this may be amended.

LORD PALMERSTON AT ROMSEY.—The inauguration of an exhibition of works of art and industry took place at Romsey on Wednesday, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, who has been staying at Broadlands during the Easter recess. The ceremony took place in the Townhall. The noble Lord, who was accompanied by Lady Palmerston, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and a numerous party of visitors from Broadlands, was received at the Townhall, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, by a guard of honour, composed of the 11th Hants (Romsey) Volunteers. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the Romsey Reading Association and the rifle corps. His Lordship's speech on the occasion had mainly reference to the locality in which the exhibition was held; but he did not fail to insist on the advantage of periodical displays of works of genius.

## THE NEW DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH, ETC.

BY PHILIP BRANNON, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

IN addition to the circumstance of their recent inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, few subjects are invested with a livelier interest to the public mind than that of the feasibility of the gigantic works now in course of construction for the defence of our great naval station, with all its costly treasures, and the vital importance of its security to the wellbeing and even existence of our nation. At the same time, notwithstanding the elaborate reports of the commission, the protracted discussions of the two Houses, and the many interesting remarks on them which have appeared in the public prints, there is a general indistinctness of apprehension as to the character and arrangement of the works themselves amongst readers not versed in military matters. There are, besides, many constructional details of vast importance to the practical use of fortifications, should the necessity of their being tested arise, and a great degree of imperfection and a want of decision as to which of various modes should be finally adopted, resulting, of course, in occasional alterations of structures just finished which might have been prevented by plans more matured before the execution of the works. It is, however, only just to say that these defects are perhaps mainly attributable to the urgent necessity laid on the departments to forward the defences, so that the main lines should be executed whilst their details were being matured, and the nation be thus in some sort prepared in the emergency of war.

We therefore resolved personally to examine all the works, and give a fair résumé of their arrangements, character, and progress. Our feeling was that, to make the thing clear to the unprofessional reader, the description should commence from the centre and thence conduct him from one exterior circle of defence to another. But, as the Government and professional writers have adopted the term first line of defence for the fleet on the seaboard and the moving army landward, second line of defences for the very outermost series of static constructions built so far from the place to be defended that cannon of the modern construction, with rifle bore, and having a range of from five to seven miles, would be utterly unable to throw anything into it; third line of defence for that which, at an average distance of three miles, would protect the enceinte from the guns and mortars of dates anterior to the middle of this century; and fourth line of defence, to the immediate enceinte and its associated outworks, we shall be compelled to regard this order. In properly and thoroughly fortified places there would be a fifth or ultimate point of retreat defence—a citadel or keep; and it would be easy to show how this principle does really apply to the defence of this enceinte, and how contingencies not only possible but even probable may arise in which it would prove of eminent service. Nevertheless, as it is, the plans being now carried into execution provided for the dockyard of Portsmouth and the towns proper of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport—four or even five distinct lines of defence, each interior one of which is totally independent of the exterior, and could be easily and effectively maintained after all those beyond it were destroyed. The suburbs of Southsea, Landport, &c., on the Portsmouth side, and of Porton and other places on the Gosport side, lie between the third and fourth lines, and would be in part destroyed if the defenders were driven within the fourth.

We presume all our readers are well acquainted with the positions of the above places, or, if not, will refer to a map. Suffice it to say that three extensive estuaries, Portsmouth, Langston and Chichester harbours, with very narrow openings, cut into the main land opposite the east end of the Isle of Wight, and are united by tidal channels to the north, leaving two large islands, Portsea (west) and Hayling (east), with several smaller ones in their midst. The western estuary, Portsmouth Harbour, is entered from the great anchorage of Spithead, and directly on getting inside the two projecting tongues of Blockhouse (west) and Point (east), where the harbour is still contracted to little more than a wide channel, the town of Gosport, with Weevil Biscuit Factory and Biddy's Hard powder-magazine, is on the mainland west; and east, upon the shores of Portsea Island, is Portsmouth; and higher north, but adjoining it, is the town of Portsea, the Arsenal (locally called the Gun Wharf), and the Dockyard. All these places are surrounded on the landsides with ramparts, ditches, and outworks, forming the fourth or inner line of defence, and as their unprotected faces respectively abut on opposite shores, the enceinte is completed by

Blockhouse and Point Forts and the ancient chainboom at the mouth of the harbour, and to the northward by the extensive and impassable low tide mudbanks of the estuary, where it expands to its full width above the towns. The three towns and the Government establishments are thus united into one body, and although the fortifications of Portsmouth and Portsea were separately built, and on distinct plans, the little separation which exists is to be swept away, and the ramparts and ditches of the two formed into a continuous range. This fourth or inner line of defence has rather more than a mile of average radius, reckoned from the south point of the dockyard, or rather gun-wharf, to the glaciis.

The third line of defence, that which places the dockyard beyond the range of artillery, dating from 1850, averages a distance of nearly three miles from the common centre. It is necessarily very irregular, and is partly composed of old, partly of recent, and partly of progressing and proposed works. To the south its circle would have to be completed by floating-batteries or other shipping at the mouth of the harbour, or one or two forts on the nearer shoals: to the south-east, on the seacoast of Portsea Island, by Southsea Lumps, Eastney and Cumberland Forts; to the east, by the shore of the island and the mudflats of Langston Harbour; to the north-east, by the shore on the creek separating from the mainland and connecting Portsmouth and Langston harbours, called Hillysea, where powerful batteries and other works are being constructed; to the north-west, by the unoccupied lands of Horsea Island and the mud flats of Porchester and Fareham, in the north of Portsmouth Harbour. To the west a magnificent range of forts with connecting works will isolate, if not insulate, the peninsula on which Gosport stands. Passing southward there are (in this line) Elson, Brockhurst, Rowner, Grange, and Gomer Forts. The latter place is now the point where Brown Down and Stokes Bay batteries form the south-west line on the coast and effect a junction with Quicksilver and Monekton forts and outworks, which occupy the southernmost point of the mainland, corresponding to the position of Southsea Castle at the opposite side of the harbour-mouth, on the projecting point of Portsea Island.

The second or outermost line of static defences has a direct average radius from the dockyard of five miles, and a command of not less than seven—in other words it would be impossible to occupy ground for any inimical purpose, and certainly for a battery, when these works are completed, within seven miles of that point; and further, from the form of the land, and the elevations being occupied by this line of defence, even supposing it possible that artillery improvements will give projectiles a greater range than that, it would be of no service to an invading army because there are so few points from which the great object of attack, the dockyard, would be visible. This line is mainly contrived on the advantage given by the existence of Portsdown-hill, which at about one to two miles from the north shores of Hillysea Channel and Langston and Portsmouth harbours rises into a vast natural rampart seven miles long and about 500ft. high, only requiring its crest to be scarped into proper form to become an impregnable fortress from end to end. This, then, determines the form of the great polygon, which is an irregular five-sided figure, with its base north on the ridge of Portsdown-hill and its apex south in the sea on No Man's Land at the works now constructed there. The base or north side stretches nearly seven miles, and comprehends as many prodigious works wrought out of the solid chalk. From Fort Farlington, east, to Fort Wallington, west, commanding the town of Fareham and its creek, which is the north-west part of Portsmouth harbour, the north-west side extends nearly five miles, and comprehends the great works of Fareham, Roome, and Lee Farm, where it meets the shore. The south-west side stretches nearly seven miles obliquely across the Solent Sea. It intersects and amalgamates with the interior line at Browdown and Fort Gomer, and comprehends the Sturbridge and No Man's Land Forts on the shallows upon the Isle of Wight side of the main channel to Spithead. The south-east side extends for five miles from the last fort, including the Horse and intermediate forts on the Horse Land to Cumberland Fort, where the second and third lines of defence again amalgamate, being nearly identical on the east side, which is also nearly five miles from the last fort to that of Farlington on Portsdown-hill. In fact, by the proposed works at Forts Farlington and Nelson another intermediate line of defence is secured; so that, supposing all the forts on the three southern and western sides of the great pentagon were destroyed, there would still remain a complete quadrangle of about five miles and a half each side, consisting of six forts on Portsdown-hill and to the west, south, and east of the lines of the third or inner defences.

It is not only in the magnitude, the ingenuity, and the completeness of these arrangements that the public will find matter of interest; but there is so much that is at the present time novel in the plans and details of the different works which form items in this whole that their consideration will probably interest even the most unscientific. Every one is of course well aware that all that characterises the "castle" of mediæval times has passed away with the introduction of cannon. The old systems of fortifying, as usually happens in such changes, were superseded by those which carried the new principles to their extremest application—almost to the *reductio ad absurdum*. Hence the French military engineering, culminating in Vauban and Cormontaigne, introduced the bastional system, in which a place was defended by dividing its whole circumference into sides having the length of the range of a musket shot; and on the meeting of each pair of sides projecting a bastion from the wall, with two flanks, and then two faces meeting in a sharp angle pointing outwards. The guns of each of the flanks, fired point blank, swept over the whole of the intervening wall, called the "curtain," and the faces of the opposite bastion; and the guns of the curtain swept over the flanks and all the country before the fortress. Or, in small forts, the whole wall was formed into triangular projections, the fire from each face point blank sweeping the adjoining face. Then, again, when considered not strong enough, there were outworks, such as the ravelin, which was a triangular work before the curtain low enough to be fired over, and its two faces in their turn swept by the fire of the two bastion faces. Gateways and entrances were generally made through these, so as to give a winding road to cover from shot. But the bastions were often found weak and the very points which could be easily breached, and this is the great objection to the system.

Whilst, therefore, some of the new works on the Portsmouth lines are necessarily planned on the bastional principle unqualified, others present a very considerable modification of it, and others, again, may perhaps be unsatisfactory from too strict an adherence to it. The general plans adopted, however, are these:—Firstly, as the lines are so extended their defence will be chiefly dependent on the crossing fire, and so rendering the intervals between main works difficult to be passed or forced, and as the present rifle range is so long a comparatively small body of troops may maintain a position of very wide command. The arrangement adopted, then, has been to plant forts of a very simple plan, but, in military parlance, of strong trace, and, in plain English, of prodigious strength, at intervals of about a mile or so apart; and to let the base lines of their figures abut on a common base line, which in the outset will be only a military road, but, when required, will be covered with a breastwork, and, where desirable, will be converted into a rampart and parapet, with a wet or dry moat joining those of the forts. The figure most frequently adopted is that of a pentagon, corresponding to the general form of a bastion, only that its salient points are far less acute, the apex, of course, pointing outwards, and its opposite side, or base, to the road. The base line of these forts will be partially open to the military way; but the most striking feature is that this partially-opened side, or gorge, as it is termed, will almost wholly be occupied with the works of a very powerful casemated keep-tower, with its separate moats and drawbridges, so that if an enemy gained the main work, the covered fire from the keep—to which the garrison would in that case

retire—sweeping the whole space, ramparts, and works before it, would render the fort untenable, whilst a long time must elapse, from its peculiar position, before any guns could be brought to bear on it. As to the enceinte it will be observed that although some of these forts cover a very great area and have sides of considerable length there are no bastions, except we look on the whole work as one extensive bastion, with the military road as the face of the internal polygon and the keep tower as an enormous cavalier. This is, however, untrue; and as they are obviously, notwithstanding the road in their rear, independent fortresses, the question is, How are the faces flanked, covered and swept in case of the enemy gaining the glaciis and ditch? This is accomplished by constructing at the angles of the scarp (i.e., the face of the wall), in the ditch, a *caissonnière*, which is a bombproof covered passage, with loopholes for musketry or cannon, or both. As these *caissonnières* are wholly in the ditch which they flank, and below the level of the glaciis, and as they are bombproof, they could remain unharmed even if the enemy breached the wall above. The most important objects are thus secured long faces, which can direct a point blank or concentrated fire to any point of the surrounding country; angles, that being exceedingly obtuse, will be difficult to breach; together giving a powerful command to an extent which a bastioned trace could not have given. Added to this, each of the salient angles will generally be surmounted by a sort of cavalier (or rider), a mass of wall and parapet raised on the main work to a certain height above it. This will carry a large gun on a traversing platform to be trained to any angle, so to be directed across the country, or to co-operate with the *caissonnières* in resisting a coup-de-main. It is probable, too, in carrying out the connecting lines, that small batteries placed as redans on the military road will be employed to flank the front faces of the forts.

The exact configuration of each fortress, the proportions and positions of its faces and other details, are, however, determined more by the contour of the site and the steps necessary to secure a perfect command of the country than by any prescribed form.

As to the materials of construction, experience has proved that a well-constructed earthen rampart, with a slope of 45 deg., is the very best contrivance for the resistance of a cannonade, and the heavier the shot the more this rule applies. For this reason all the works are being arranged so that, as far as possible, nothing can be presented to an enemy but enormous earth banks or mounds, and all the vertical faces of masonry are, to the utmost practicable extent, either concealed in the deep and wide moats by elevated glaciis or else covered by an outer turf wall, as with the casemates of the new works on the Hillysea lines. (See E. engraving.)

The order in which these works are being executed is this:—The earthwork of excavating ditches, throwing up the ramparts and parapets, the construction of bombproof casemates, and other essential parts of enclosures, are given out to contract, and are being vigorously pushed forward. The revetments—that is, the facings of the two sides of the ditch in brickwork, flint, or masonry—the formation of military roads, connecting lines, advanced and detached works, such as separate batteries, redans, and so forth, will be postponed till the forts are completed or necessity calls for them.

If the reader will now turn to the sketch of Fort Nelson, which gives an idea of that work when complete, the general form, the character and position of the *caissonnières*, and of the great keep-tower, will be clearly apparent.

The inspection of the fortifications by the Commander-in-Chief on the 16th inst. commenced with those nearest Portsmouth and passing by Hillysea lines to the eastern end of Portsdown-hill. His Grace and Staff proceeded westerly to the advanced works beyond Gosport, and we shall follow the same order, commencing with

### THE HILL FORTS OF PORTSDOWN.

The commissioners describe the material of this lofty ridge as hard chalk; it is not, however, what geologists recognise under that designation, a distinction necessary to observe, as some of the Isle of Wight works are on rocks of that character. This is, nevertheless, unusually firm and compact, and eminently adapted for military constructions. The ditches are on a general scale of 50ft. and upwards in width and about 40ft. deep, cut down vertically in the solid chalk rock, and rendered practically deeper by the application of the material excavated to the raising of a steep glaciis externally, giving ample space for covered ways, and internally by the construction of a lofty rampart and parapet, which will thus average from 50ft. to 80ft. in height, reckoned from the bottom of the ditch. Each angle of the excavation will be extended into a circular bay, a better form to give effect to the cavalier guns above, and giving space for the construction of the *caissonnières* in the fosse below. In some cases, as shown in the Engraving of Fort Nelson, these will be double; but the majority are contrived so that, each being projected in the line of one face, the ditch at its rear is swept by the one projecting at the other end, and its front, in turn, sweeps the ditch before it. This they will do effectively, as their base will consist of casemates with heavy guns, and above will be one or more floors with loopholes for riflemen. The base, or partially open side of the forts, with the keep-towers and the military line of communication, will all be on the south or interior side; and we need scarcely remark that the old roads with the exception of the London road, are all broken up and diverted by the vast piles of snowy rubble and deep yawning chasms by which the summits are either gashed through and through or raised to yet loftier ridges.

The eastern termination of the hill is fortified with peculiar care, having the fort or redoubt of Farlington on the descending spur to the south-east; then proceeding westerly is that of Crookhorn, a little to the north on another of the slopes, so as to guard against the positions which the lowlands give on that side; and on the extremity of the ridge summit above is the Fort Purbrook, the whole presenting one group—the two former being regarded as outworks of the latter. From the first of them, too, a line of rampart and fosse is to be carried south to the shore of Langston Harbour, completing the common side of the second and third line of defences which terminates in Fort Cumberland. At the same point is an interesting relic of the machinery of our last Gallic wars in the dismantled telegraph station, standing on the gentle turf slopes, and giving, *pro tempore*, habitation to some of the clerks of works engaged.

At Crookhorn the excavations reach the clays of the tertiary beds, and these furnish material for some of the vast quantities of bricks required in the undertakings.

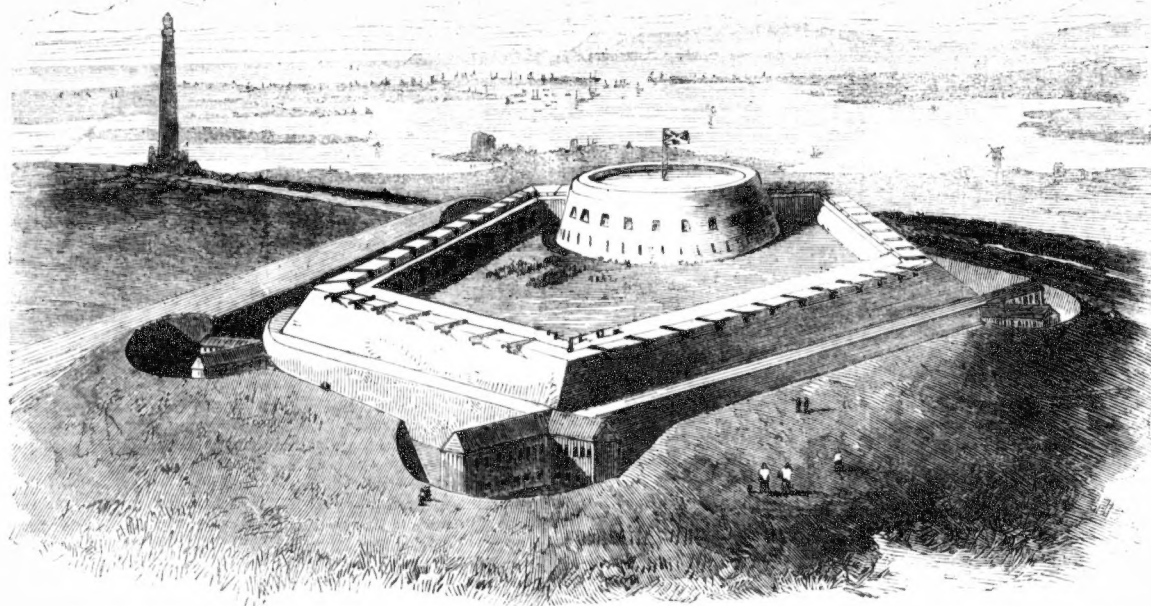
Purbrook in its present state gives the best idea of the magnificent scale of these works. The "six clumps" of fir-trees, long known as mariners' marks, are rapidly disappearing, though a few are still left on the summit knoll enclosed within the ditch, which is in great part completed; and huge piles of bricks and timber; the storing up of flints for revetments and other walling; and the accumulation of materials and construction of diverted roads and other works, with a forest of contour stakes to show the heights to which rampart and glaciis are to be elevated, all exhibit the earnestness with which the whole is being carried forward.

Crossing the London road, Fort Widley occupies a very elevated and narrow part of the ridge; an old windmill, ruinous and dismantled, and a hamlet which must soon give way to the growing slopes, for a while impart interest to the scene. Here the narrow width and steep slopes of the hill north and south cause a great deal of additional labour in the formation of the embankments, which we were pleased to see were carefully built up of the rubble, although hard and dry, instead of being simply thrown down at random.

Southwick, the next work, is being carried out with the same care as that of Widley, and is in about the same stage of progress. The next is immediately beyond the lofty obelisk-formed monument to Lord Nelson, occupying the westernmost point of the ridge, and is called Fort Nelson,



We have shown this as if completed, and the Engraving indicates the low-lying lands, the harbour, dockyard, and buildings of Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight in the distance; and it will be obvious that the command of this lofty and singular ridge of the country on both sides of it will be as complete as the prospects it affords are beautiful. Below this, on the descending slopes, a little to the northward, is Fort Wallington, not only commanding the country to the north of it, but completely overlooking the town of Fareham and its creek, with the railway, and crossing fire with Fort Fareham, on the other side of the town. Here the excavations trench on the tertiary strata, and afford many interesting illustrations of geology incident to its situation. In addition to the other works, it is to have at its north-east side a heavy mortar battery at an elevation below that of the rampart. It is from this fort also that, in addition to its forming a line with the rest of the exterior forts, a work carried down to Fareham Creek in a line with Fort Nelson, combines it, as previously explained, with the third or interior plan of defence. It is the last of the Hill Forts, as all the others are either on low beach levels, or at least on very gentle elevations.



THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.—FORT NELSON, PORTSDOWN HILL, SHOWING THE GENERAL PLAN AND MODE OF DEFENCE ADOPTED IN THE HILL FORTS.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Fort Nelson, Portsdown Hill, showing the general plan and mode of defence in the Hill Forts; consisting of salient and flanking faces, ditches defended by cassonieres, and in the rear a keep capable of independent defence, while the military road connects the whole. In the distance are the Nelson Monument, Porchester Castle, the Isle of Wight, &c.

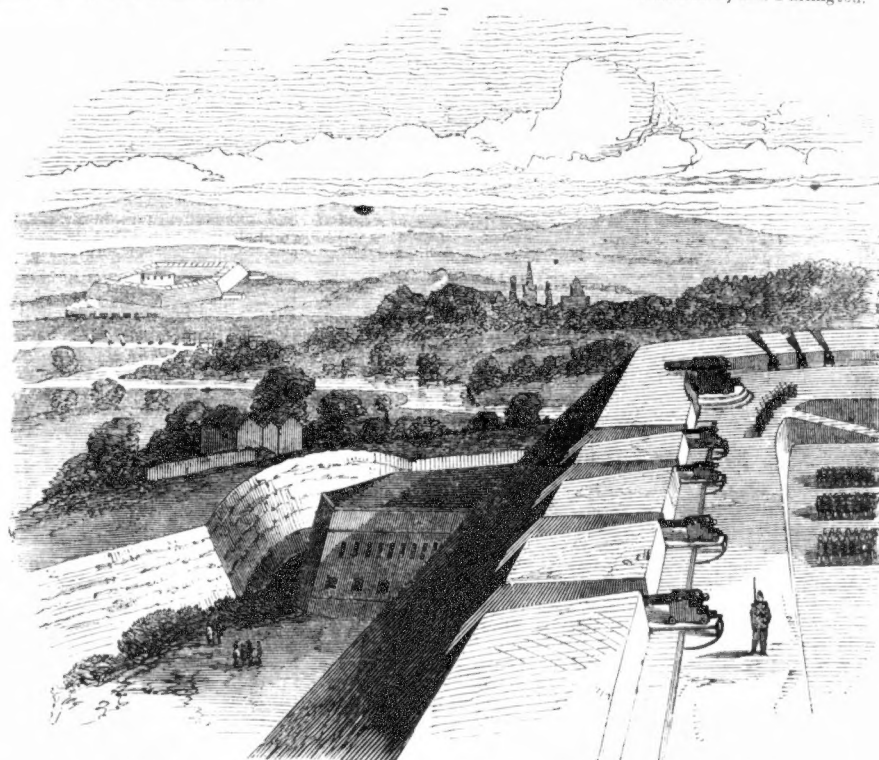
2. Fort Widley (or Windmill). Western entrance, looking towards Chichester. Duke of Cambridge and Staff inspecting.

3. View from the North-west angle of Fort Wallington, looking over Fareham to Fort Fareham; showing mode of defending ditch by angular cassonieres, with two tiers for musketry over and artillery below.

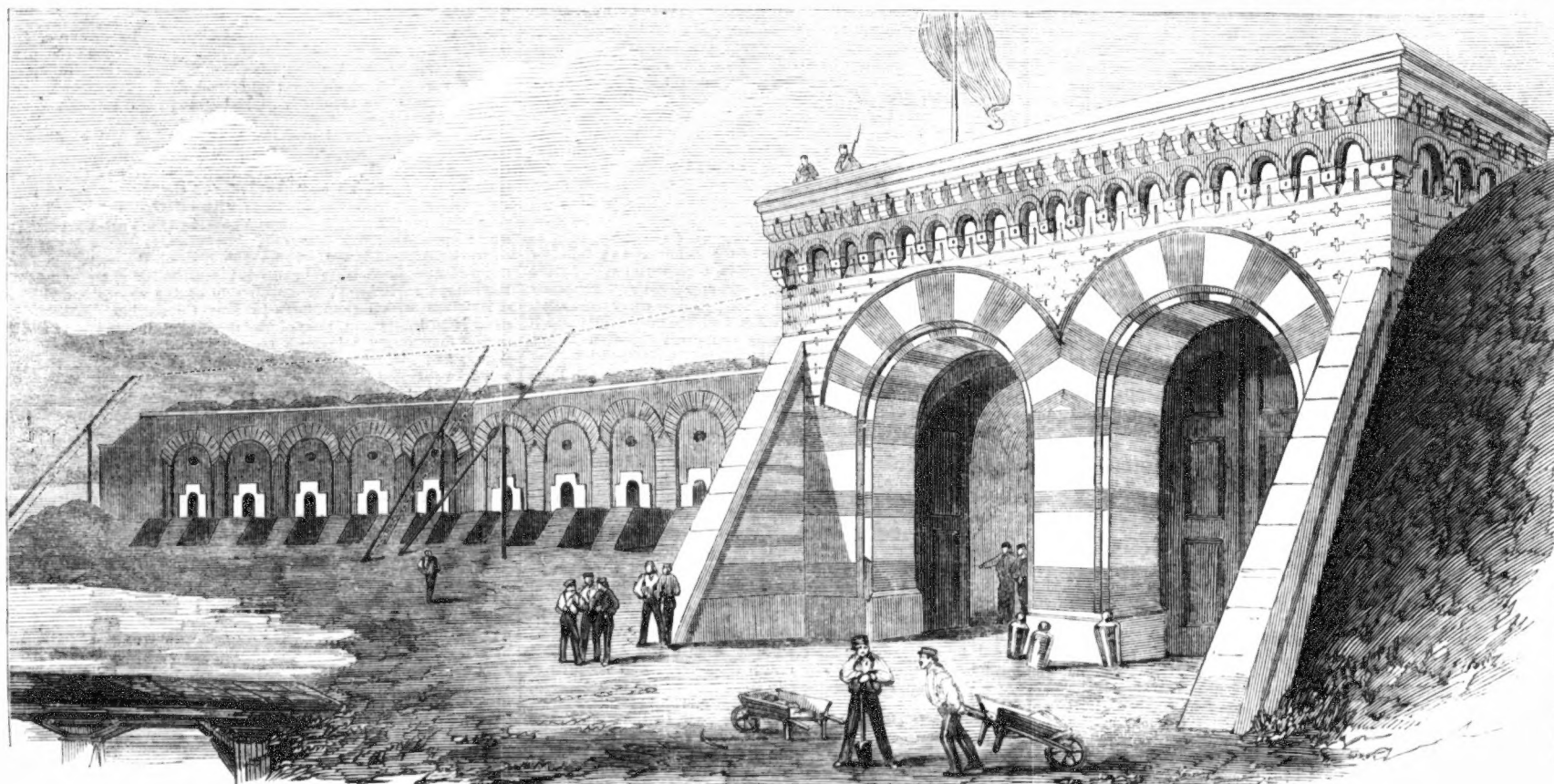
4. Hillsea, showing the new gateway for the diverted London road; the casemates, à l'Haxo, in course of construction, with the asphalted crowns of vaults and the dotted line to indicate, and contour staves placed, to guide the form and depth to which the earthwork is to be carried over the casemates. The newly-excavated and enlarged channel for Hillsea Creek, which forms the west ditch, and in the distance the east end of Portsdown-hill, with the fortresses of Purbrook, Crookhorn, and Farlington.



FORT WIDLEY—WESTERN ENTRANCE.



FORT WALLINGTON, NORTH-WEST ANGLE, FORT FAREHAM IN THE DISTANCE.



FORT HILLSEA, SHOWING THE NEW GATEWAY FOR THE DIVERTED LONDON ROAD.—(FROM SKETCHES BY F. H. BRANNON.)





THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—CHARGE OF CAVALRY—INFANTRY FORMING SQUARES IN ECHELON.



FIELD BATTERIES TAKING UP A POSITION.



SKIRMISHERS COVERING THE ADVANCE.



## THE VOLUNTARY FIELD-DAY AT BRIGHTON.

## THE COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

THE Volunteer Review at Brighton, looked forward to with so much interest, came off on Monday with conspicuous success. The divided councils which, to some extent, existed last year, and produced the rival reviews at Brighton and Wimbledon, in the present instance merged in a happy unanimity and cordial co-operation with the War Office. It would be impossible to speak in terms too high of the spirit animating the force of which the army at Brighton was but a fraction, but the fact in itself is sufficiently eloquent that, without a shilling of expense to the War Office, an army of 20,000 volunteers was massed in the course of a few hours on a given point, the raw material of which that force was composed being probably equal to any in the world.

The recruiting-ground of the Brighton army was not confined to the metropolis, but extended over a wide tract of country. Speaking generally, it may be said to have embraced a triangular area, of which Dover indicated the eastern extremity, the Isle of Wight forming the furthest point to the west, while London was situated at the apex of the triangle. Fully a third of the volunteers intending to take part in the review were contributed from provincial sources. Studying their own convenience, and availing themselves of the facilities offered by the railway company, between 1500 and 2000 went to Brighton on Saturday evening, and in the course of the following day at least 1000 more were added to the number. Accustomed as Brighton is to large invasions, the crowds which on this occasion took that watering-place by storm surpassed every previous razzia in the recollection of that traditional authority "the oldest inhabitant." What with the residents, the ordinary and extraordinary visitors, and the volunteers themselves, the Marine Parade, in its entire extent from Hove pretty nearly to Kemp Town, was all but impassable on Sunday afternoon.

## CONVEYANCE OF THE TROOPS TO BRIGHTON.

Monday morning opened with very gloomy anticipations. The weather, which at six o'clock merely looked threatening, had so far changed for the worse at seven that there was a regular downpour of rain. By eight o'clock, however, there was a manifest improvement, and half an hour later the sun shone out and soon effaced all traces of the recent showers. Throughout the day the sky was bright and clear, and the slight breeze which blew from the sea kept the air on the Downs cool and refreshing. Trains began to arrive at Brighton as early as 6.30. The first merely brought down horses belonging to field officers and others; but from seven o'clock there was a rapid and uninterrupted succession of volunteer trains. Seven of these started from Victoria station and eight from London-bridge. Each train consisted of twenty-two carriages, and contained accommodation for 800 men and forty officers.

The flooring of the large carriage-shed at Brighton had been levelled and otherwise fitted up for the purpose of facilitating the arrival and departure of the volunteer trains, which did not run into the ordinary terminus; and, to prevent the possibility of confusion, separate entrances and doors of exit were provided for corps arriving from and destined for London-bridge or Victoria stations respectively. So laudably was time kept by the metropolitan volunteers, that the two first trains were enabled to leave London-bridge and Victoria stations at 5.30, the hour fixed in the programme, and at 7.30 telegrams were received from both the starting-points announcing that all the regiments expected from town were accounted for, and were actually on their way down. The trains were started as nearly as possible at intervals of ten minutes, and nothing could be more orderly and satisfactory than the manner in which the volunteers arrived, reached the platforms, and were seated in the trains.

## THE ARRANGEMENTS AT BRIGHTON.

As fast as the regiments arrived in the station at Brighton they were marshalled and marched off without the slightest confusion or delay, all inconveniences being obviated by the admirable arrangements and personal supervision of Colonel M'Murdo and his assistant, Colonel Luard. The London Scottish and the 19th Middlesex were the first to arrive, and were closely followed by the Inns of Court Corps and others.

The local authorities of Brighton had set apart the Pavilion Gardens, the gardens of the Old and North Steyne, St. Peter's Church enclosure, and the Level Inclosure, for the use of the troops during their halt in the town; and each corps had a particular rendezvous assigned to it, to which it was marched on leaving the station, and where it was joined by those of its members who had come down before.

At half-past ten o'clock the first gun was fired, which was the signal for the brigading of the troops—a process which was speedily accomplished; but it was full noon before the order was given to march towards the scene of action. The first division was marched by the Lewes-road past the Bear Mill to the course. The second division proceeded along the Marine Parade, turned up through Kemp Town, and reached the ground by the road which skirts the gasworks. By a little past one the troops were all placed in line on the White Hawk Down. An immense crowd of spectators had been awaiting their arrival for some time, though "Aunt Sally," "Punch and Judy," "three sticks a penny," Ethiopian serenaders, and all the other humours of a racecourse, ministered to their impatience and kept it within bounds.

## THE SITE OF THE REVIEW.

The site chosen for the review is better adapted for accommodating a large number of spectators than for the convenient handling of a strong body of troops. Many of our readers, probably, are aware that the Brighton racecourse runs along the crest of a horseshoe range of hills which has both its extremities on the sea, and incloses a valley lying a most due north and south and open to the sea. The amphitheatre thus formed is cut in two by the White Hawk Down, which springs from the northern extremity of the ridge and runs down the middle, but sinks away before reaching the coast. The Grand Stand, round which point the great mass of the spectators clustered, stands on the western ridge, which is called the Race-hill, and, as the White Hawk Down rises to a much less elevation, a very good view of both valleys is commanded from it. It was on the western slope of the Down facing the Race-hill, and divided from it by a wide dip, that the troops were drawn up.

## THE ARRANGEMENT AND COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The cavalry division, which was to the right, was under the command of Colonel Knox, and consisted of the 18th Hussars, of which he is Colonel; and the 1st Hants Light Horse Volunteers, under the command of Captain Bower.

The artillery, divided into two sections field batteries and garrison brigade, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ormsby, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Estridge. The infantry was arranged in two divisions, the first division of five brigades being under the command of Major-General Crauford, and the second of four brigades under that of Major-General the Hon. A. Dalzell. Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, Brigadier-General Haines, Major-General Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Radstock, Brigadier-General Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom, and Brigadier-General Garrook, were in command of brigades.

It will be seen that, in order to ensure complete success in the handling of the troops, the War Office, while offering the command of brigades to several of the more experienced volunteer commanders, so as to preserve the character of the force, intrusted the command of both divisions, as well as most of the brigades, to officers of the regular Army, who were drawn, with their Staffs, from their respective posts in camp and garrison at different parts of the south coast.

The heads of the volunteer force proper were represented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, G.C.H.; Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Radstock, who each had command of a brigade of infantry; and it was understood that a similar post of honour had been offered to Lord Elcho, of the London Scottish, who declined it on the ground that his own corps had a prior claim to his services. The whole force of infantry, drawn up in line of contiguous columns, occupied almost the entire length of the Downs; and altogether there must have been about 20,000 men under arms.

General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., accompanied by the members of his Staff, came upon the ground shortly before two o'clock, and proceeded across the valley to the White Hawk Down, where the troops were drawn up awaiting his arrival. His Lordship's Staff was composed of Colonel M. M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers; Colonel G. Erskine, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. A. Luard, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hume, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Harman, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers.

## THE INSPECTION AND MARCH PAST.

Having been received with a general salute, Lord Clyde rode slowly down the line, pausing from time to time in front of particular corps which attracted his attention in an especial manner. A lengthened halt was made in the face of the fourth brigade of the second division; and, as soon as his Lordship had passed on to the second division; and, in succession, the 23d Middlesex (Inns of Court) marched out from the line, and crossed the valley as nearly in the direction of the race-stand as the nature of the ground would admit. At this time the whole of the corps already inspected had commenced to move off by their right flank on to the race-course, but the movements were so regulated as to allow the Inns of Court Regiment to place itself at the head of the column. Lord Clyde and his Staff meanwhile, having passed the remaining battalions under review, crossed over to the foot of the Grand Stand, where his Lordship was received with very cordial cheering. He was here joined by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Eversley, the Earl of Cardigan, and other personages of distinction. They had just taken up a position at the saluting base, when the sound of horses approaching at speed was heard, and a crowd of equestrians, forming, as somebody jocosely said, "Lord Clyde's volunteer escort," went by without drawing rein, too much impressed by the need of getting out of the way of the approaching brigade of cavalry to reflect on their violation of military etiquette. Immediately afterwards the trumpet intimated that the march past had begun. First came the 18th Hussars, unusually strong in numbers, superbly mounted, and looking the very beau-ideal of a cavalry regiment. They were followed by the 1st Hants Light Horse, under the command of Captain Bower, a body of whom the inspecting officer has more than once left it on record that "across a most difficult country they manoeuvred with a speed and facility which render it difficult to keep pace with them." The cavalry brigade having passed out of sight, a buzz of expectation heralded the approach of the Inns of Court Corps, and gradually swelled into loud and continued shouts of approbation. It went past with its usual light, springy tread, each company moving like one man; though during the day other regiments distinguished themselves highly by their marching, there were few that in the carriage of their weapons and general bearing exhibited the same ensemble as the "Devil's Own." The first half of the Artillery Brigade came next. It was observed with regret that neither in this brigade nor in the first infantry division which immediately followed it did the Hon. Artillery Company occupy its usual prominent position. It was rumoured that a difficulty arose as to the transport of cannon, without which it was a point of honour not to appear; but, whatever the cause, its absence from any important assembly of metropolitan volunteers is a decided loss to the general effect. In their absence, the 1st Middlesex and 1st Tower Hamlets Engineer Corps led the van and creditably upheld the claims of the scarlet uniform to general adoption. The popular approval elicited by the neat uniform and graceful bearing of the St. George's and Victoria Rifles would have been even greater had not the same brigade included the 1st City of London Corps, which has won its way into universal favour, and has the reputation of throwing out skirmishers nearly as well as the Line itself. In the second brigade, commanded by the Marquis of Donegall, the London Irish marched steadily and well, and brought with them to Brighton some of their tallest members. The 38th (Artists) are limited in number, but highly efficient. Lord Enfield's and Lord Bury's corps were both much applauded; but the latter (the Civil Service) was hardly recognised till many of the companies had gone by. Lord Ranelagh led and commanded the next brigade of infantry, and his reception exceeded in cordiality all that had gone before. Headed by their pioneers, the South Middlesex Corps moved along, confirming by their discipline and solid, compact appearance the favourable impression inspired by their commander. A departure was here made from the printed programme, and the Garrison Brigade of Artillery, which had not been at hand in time to accompany the regular Artillery Division, passed at this point before Lord Clyde. The next two brigades of infantry comprised contingents from Surrey and Kent; they both were warmly greeted, especially the men belonging to the county of the White Horse. It would be tedious to dwell on the distinctive features presented by each regiment as it passed; suffice it to say that the Tower Hamlets Corps, being fastidious as to head-dress, apparently effected a compromise, by which alternate companies adopted red and blue bands; and that one of the Sussex Corps was subjected to a severe trial of discipline, which it sustained most creditably, the band having ceased playing accidentally at the very moment that it was marching past. Lord Elcho, at the head of the London Scottish Corps, was enthusiastically cheered, the band playing "Where have you been a day?" and the Queen's Westminsters, who sent down two battalions, each over 400 strong, if possible increased the high reputation they have always maintained. The appearance of the Isle of Wight volunteers was also most creditable. They formed part of the second brigade, which in some mysterious way lost its proper position, and allowed the fourth brigade to precede it; they therefore brought up the rear of the entire army, which occupied exactly an hour and a quarter in passing before Lord Clyde.

## THE SHAM FIGHT.

By the time that the "marching past" was over, the greater part of the troops had taken up their positions for the evolutions which were to follow. Military movements to the uninitiated, who do not possess the thread, are, for the most part, a complete puzzle; but, as far as those of Monday could be understood, they seemed based on the supposition that an enemy, having landed on the coast somewhere between Newhaven and Rottingdean, had advanced by Ovingdean and established himself in force on the extreme spur of the eastern ridge of the horseshoe, which before it reaches the cliffs overlooking the sea rises to a considerable height. The position is one of considerable strength—stronger, indeed, than it would be altogether agreeable to find an invader actually in possession of. To this point the Inns of Court, with a couple of light guns, were pushed, and during the remainder of the day represented the "enemy"—a part which they fulfilled with all the pluck to be expected from a body so skilled in fighting a losing cause. It was to dislodge them from this important position that the attack of the volunteer army was directed. The first division of infantry, having marched past, descended the hill and deployed into two lines in the valley at the foot of the White Hawk Down, their left flank being covered by the cavalry division. In the first line were the first, second, and third brigades, the fourth and fifth being in reserve. The first brigade,

having thrown out in beautiful order the 1st City of London Rifles as skirmishers, formed in a mass of quarter distance-columns, in rear of the right of the line, the other two brigades being in open column on the reverse flank. In this order the whole division advanced up the hill to the attack. The first to come into action were the skirmishers thrown out by the cavalry, who had advanced over the crest of the Down, covering the left flank of the infantry. In discharging this duty the 1st Light Hants gave an admirable example of the value of real light cavalry in actual warfare. They advance in parties of four—the two right files dismount and skirmish, taking advantage of all the cover possible, fire with their rifles, while the two left files hold the horses; and, when the advance of the enemy grows too hot, mount and are away again out of range, at full speed. In this manner fifty of them will cover an extent of front which would require 500 dismounted troops. On Monday the fire of the enemy was speedily too strong for them, for the infantry below were scarcely in motion before they were driven in, and retired behind the troop of Hussars which had advanced to support them.

Having changed its formation into direct echelon of battalions, the infantry, still pushing forward a cloud of skirmishers, and, supported by the fire of two six-pounders which occupied the interval between the second and third brigades, and by the battery of the 1st Sussex, 18-pounders, which had been placed in position on the White Hawk Down, and fired over their heads, advanced rapidly up the hill. Undeterred by the rapid and continuous fire kept up by the "Devil's Own," they had reached the foot of the position, and had formed into quarter-distance columns to storm it, when apparently the enemy, to stop their advance, launched his cavalry at them. Immediately the brigades of both lines were massed into squares to resist the attack, the skirmishers, as they were driven in finding refuge under the rear faces of the squares of the first line, and the two light guns being in line with the rear faces. This was one of the most beautiful of the manoeuvres of the day, and was executed with a steadiness and rapidity not to be surpassed by regular troops. The powerful and destructive fire kept up from the squares, aided by the 18-pounders which were in position in the rear, was supposed to be too much for the enemy; but, as he was retiring, he was attacked in flank by the 18th Hussars, who executed what, considering the nature of the ground, was decidedly a dashing and a brilliant charge along the whole front of the line, and wheeled to the right up the valley to the rear of the second division, which up to this time had been held in reserve on the slope of the White Hawk Down idle spectators of the action. Its front thus cleared, the infantry deployed again into line and resumed its original formation in echelon, the skirmishers rushed forward, and, on arriving at a point some 150 yards from the crest, or rather from the shoulder of the hill, lay down, still keeping up a brisk fire, so as to allow the first line to pass over them, and re-formed again in the rear of the second line. The fight now grew warmer and warmer every moment. Each echelon, as it reached the shoulder of the hill below the enemy's position, deployed into line and commenced file-firing. The fire was kept up with great spirit on both sides, and very soon the enemy was completely hidden by the clouds of smoke which wreathed round his position. When it was cleared away by the light wind which blew from the sea, apparently he had repulsed the attack, for the first line had ceased firing and was passing through the second line which had advanced to relieve it. The second line, when the front was cleared, renewed the attack, but, in its turn, was obliged to retire, passing by fours from the left of companies through the first line, which had re-formed in their rear. Both these movements were executed with beautiful precision, and were warmly applauded. It is to be presumed that the enemy still continued inexpugnable, for the attack was now relinquished on that side, and the second division moved over the White Hawk Down into the valley beyond, supported by the artillery in like manner, the first division acting in its turn as the reserve. The movements of the second division were merely a repetition of those already described, but they were more successful, for the hill was carried by a final charge, and the enemy, having maintained the unequal fight so long, was supposititiously driven headlong into the sea. The operations, which were visible to the large number of spectators who assembled round the grand stand and on the edge of the race-hill, were thus brought to a close, and the troops, marching off the ground to the railway station, were dispatched to their respective destinations with the same order and regularity which marked their arrival, though it was far in the night ere the various corps, for whom immense crowds were in waiting both at London-bridge and Pimlico, all arrived in town. The result of the day certainly showed that the volunteers have reached such proficiency in their drill that, with proper handling, they may be relied on to act together in large masses with a steadiness and efficiency which perhaps could be found in few troops so young and unpractised in combined movements.

The subjoined remarks will help to illustrate and explain the Engravings we give of the review.

## FIELD BATTERIES TAKING UP A POSITION.

The second great feature of importance in the volunteer movement has been the establishment of artillery corps, and those already enrolled have made so marvellous a progress in the difficulties of attending gun-drill as to acquit themselves in the evolutions of a field with all the precision and rapidity of the trained batteries at Woolwich. The absence of the Hon. Artillery Company would have proved an awkward deficiency at the review of Easter Monday had not its place been so efficiently supplied by the corps of Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Hampshire. Many reasons have been guessed at for the non attendance of this regiment at Brighton. Some said that the demise of their late Royal Commandant interposed a bar of etiquette to their appearance at present in public, while others averred that the difficulty of transporting their heavy guns was the cause; but, surely, what was possible for the Hampshire Artillery to effect could not have been an obstacle to a regiment having such ample funds at command. We believe that there are carthorses to be hired even yet in London, and we have not heard that the turnpike road to Brighton has fallen into entire desuetude, or that it has become impassable to cattle and carriages. Our illustration shows the artillery present taking up a position to be ready for action.

## SKIRMISHERS COVERING THE ADVANCE.

When an army is in motion the light infantry reconnoitre the country in its front; and when in action they are sent forward to cover the front and prevent the skirmishers of the enemy from pressing too closely on the main body. Upon the efficiency of the skirmishers the General often very much depends, and on their skill and success the succeeding movements of a battle are to a great extent regulated. A company or battalion when in skirmishing order is divided into skirmishers, supports, and the reserve, which alternately relieve each other. When under fire, skirmishers, whether halted or in motion, must take advantage of all cover, and, although they are not while doing so obliged to preserve their distance, they must when either advancing or retiring take care that they never get in front of each other, and never retain their places of cover so long as to interfere either with their own fire or that of their comrades.

## A CHARGE OF CAVALRY.—INFANTRY FORMING SQUARES IN ECHELON.

Men are formed into square to resist attacks of cavalry. Care should be taken at all times that men in this formation are not exposed unnecessarily to the fire of artillery. Squares to resist cavalry are formed four deep, the two front ranks kneeling and the



The COMMISSIONERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION have, at the ninth hour, granted to the National Life-boat Institution space for one of its full-sized life-boats mounted on her transporting-carriage.

ships into iron-ore vessels. Mr. Reed was educated at the public expense at the Naval School of Architecture; but, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, declined to enter the service, preferring to seek his fortune in the commercial world. He has now, however, returned to his early associations.





THE PRUSSIAN LANDWEHR LEAVING CHURCH AFTER RECEIVING SOLEMN BENEDICTION: AN INCIDENT OF THE YEAR 1861



"THE PRUSSIAN  
LANDWEHR LEAVING  
CHURCH."

THE picture from which our illustration is engraved has been recently exhibited in Berlin, where it excited a high degree of interest. Independently of the artistic merit of the work itself, the subject is one which could scarcely fail to elicit the patriotic sympathy of a German public. The artist has depicted an incident connected with the great continental war against France when the landwehr, or militia, of several of the German States took part in the conflict.

The scene represented is supposed to take place in a town of Eastern Prussia. From the portal of a church, tastefully decorated with flowers, a corps of landwehr is departing. The men have received the benediction of the pastor, and, thereby inspired with increased courage, they are leaving the sacred edifice to march to battle. Relatives and friends who have witnessed the solemn benediction are mingling in the ranks, and eagerly pressing forward to take leave of those most dear to them. For the last time the fair young bride leans affectionately on the arm of her betrothed, and the fond mother imprints a parting kiss on the cheek of her beloved son. Brothers take leave of sisters, sons grasp the hands of fathers, and wives are parting from husbands. The windows of the neighbouring houses and the open space in front of the church are thronged with spectators, who give expression to their feelings in various ways, according to age, sex, and rank. In the foreground of the picture, on the right-hand side, the artist has adroitly introduced a group whose presence is indicative of the marked and active sympathy manifested by the Jewish population in the great struggle for freedom. A young Jewish landwehrman is taking leave of his parents, who invoke upon him the blessing of Jehovah, whilst the young Israelite is impatiently hurrying forward to join the ranks of his Christian comrades who have left the church. Every figure in the picture typifies with historical accuracy the general feeling of the time, and, notwithstanding the vast multitude of figures introduced, the composition is simple and natural. Whilst the meanest and most trivial details are delineated with perfect truthfulness, yet the whole is imbued with a spirit of idealism which is in perfect keeping with the subject.



SIGNORA VIRGINIE POZZI, PRIMA DONNA OF THE NICE THEATRE, AND HER GIANTIC BOUQUETS

Gräf, the painter of this much-admired picture, is a native of Königsburg, in Prussia, and was born in the year 1821. In his early boyhood he evinced a strong passion for art; but, nevertheless, his parents destined him for the medical profession, and with that object he studied at the University of Königsberg. He did not, however, follow out his medical studies, and in the year 1843 he repaired to Düsseldorf. Schadow, who was then in that city, received him with marked kindness, and warmly encouraged him to cultivate his talent for art. The result was that in the following year Gräf

admiration, will as usual mark their reception of the prima donna with substantial tokens of British regard.

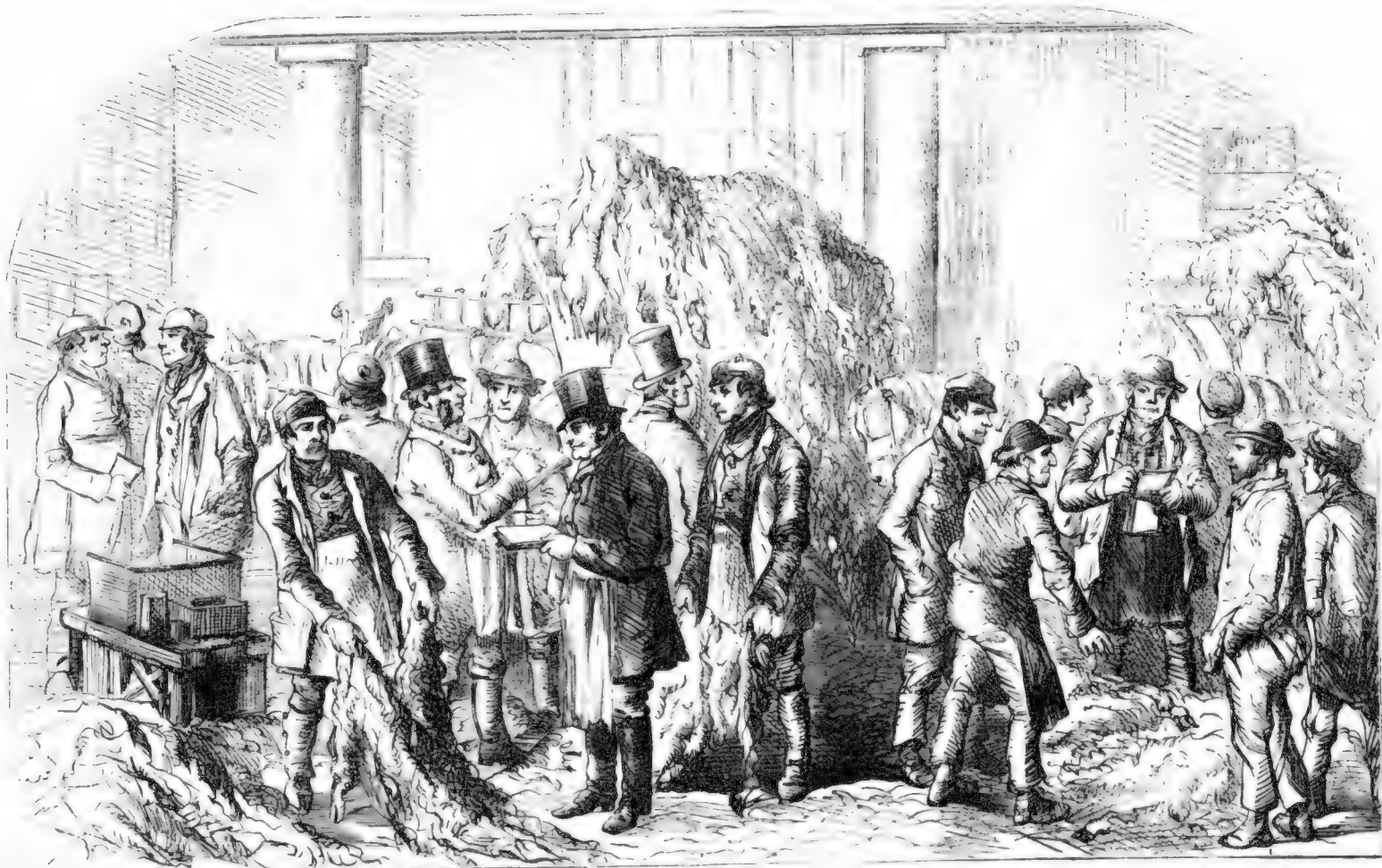
#### THE LEATHER MARKET.

THE supremacy of leather is, and ever was, maintained by the working Englishman almost as strenuously as Magna Charta, "An Englishman's house is his castle," and "God Save the Queen." He regards it with the same implicit confidence as he regards his beer

painted a large picture on a subject from the "Niebelungenlied." Quitting Düsseldorf, he visited Antwerp, where he passed some time in studying in the Belgian School of Art, and then returned to his native Königsberg. There he devoted himself to portrait-painting, which branch of art he pursued for several years with the happiest success, at the same time producing several historical pictures which gained him well-deserved reputation.

#### MDLLE. POZZI, THE NEW PRIMA DONNA AT NICE.

MDLLE. VIRGINIE POZZI has already become the favourite prima donna at the Imperial theatre of Nice, and is nightly recalled by her enthusiastic admirers. Our Engraving represents her in "Un Ballo in Maschera," and, although she plays only the second character, it is said she has good-naturedly consented to this arrangement when she might have insisted on a more prominent position. She has obtained repeated successes in the operas "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Traviata," "Puritani," and "Sonnambula." The bouquets, which are the accessories to the portrait, are no exaggerations of the actual testimonials by which the people of Nice mark their approval of a prime favourite. They are gigantic agglomerations of bloom elegantly arranged, and with a design or initial wrought in some striking contrast of colour. For one of these monster fasciuli to be thrown on to the stage would be too dangerous, and might crush the happy recipient with a literally overwhelming sense of public approbation. One of those represented in our Engraving measures some 3ft. in diameter. It is probable that the favoured cantatrice may soon have an opportunity of displaying her talents to an English audience, who, without having recourse to such a huge expression of their



LONDON SKETCHES, NO. 13.—THE SKIN MARKET, BERMONDSEY.



and will no more accept gutta percha or indiarubber as a substitute for the former than light French wines or lemonade for the latter. No matter in what shape the material appears, it elicits an equal amount of respect; and that the passion is deeply implanted in the Englishman is evident from the fact that it is one of the earliest to develop itself in the youthful mind. Long before the boy is out of pinafores and strapped shoes he is anxious for a whip with a real leather thong, or choice is divided between that and one of those oozy leathery abominations known as a "sucker;" and if his first cap be furnished with a real leather peak, in place of a mean affair of japanned cardboard, he holds his head all the higher. True, we have degenerated from the ancient custom of caring our nether limbs in buckskin, but we still show an affectionate leaning thereto by miscalling our trouser stuffs *doeskin*, and swathing our legs knee high in a refined and dandified preparation of horse or cow skin. Even the low-minded costermonger, to whom "wellingtons" are objects of contempt and derision, and who laughs to scorn galligaskins and knickerbockers, evinces the national tendency for leather by stipulating for "ankle-jacks" with "tongues" ample enough to overlap the lacings by at least three inches. There is no surer passport to the best room of an inn than a portmanteau of the orthodox brown colour, and branded "warranted leather;" if it should happen to bear the additional recommendation "solid," your high respectability is at once established. That it has been from time out of mind a material high in popular esteem is proved by that ancient but still choice stave the "leather bottle," wherein the champion of bull-hide, after lauding its superiority to delf and pewter, and even silver, is loth to throw it aside after it has well served its turn; after its mouth is so agape with age that its stopple shakes about loosely—after its sides are caved in and bulged out, and it rocks tip-sily, and, finally, stands all a-slant when an attempt is made to set it up—after its stout stitches have yielded to a thousand soakings of sack and canary, and the venerable leather bottle springs a leak; still, as prays the stave-writer, don't cast it off, don't put it away from you as a thing utterly useless, but

Make it fast to the wall with a pin,  
I'll serve to keep hinders and odd things in.

I have been writing hitherto as though it were only among the low-bred and the vulgar—among costermongers and waiters, and tavern boozers—that leather is an article to swear by. We all know different. We all know that within a little year the commercial world—the merchants, and brokers, and bankers—were panic-stricken; that, indeed, many of them were clean knocked off their commercial legs through an earthquake in the leather market. It was not the fault of leather—such an excuse was never attempted; neither did the starch fabric fail because of a "heavy run" on it. It was simply a case of leather worked to death—of advantage being taken of leather-worship by certain folks whose only aim was, like Jeremy Diddler, to hoodwink the worshippers and fleece them of their money. After all, however, it was probably but a righteous judgment. People—even golden-eyed, mammon-hearted people—were fast sinking into leathery idiocy. No business transaction was so sure as a transaction "with leather in it." A man might dabble in indigo, in sugar, in tallow, and, though he wore the wealth of a bank as a life-belt, sink and drown; but let him but dabble in leather, and he was as buoyant as a cork. You couldn't sink him if you tried. Did a man wish to negotiate a bill—a tremendous bill, say a ten-thousand-pounder—it was cashed, and at a cheap rate, if the acceptor were only assured that there was "leather at the bottom of it." The number of bills about with leather soles at that period was wonderful, almost as wonderful—as the sequel proved—as the number of bill-discounters "sold" through trafficking in leather bills.

Have men of leather yet recovered from the effects of the earthquake? Consulting the *Times* lately, it was found that hides were "dull," an announcement certainly calculated to convey to the uninitiated in market slang that they had not yet recovered from the melancholy effects of the late crash. The leather-market report of the same date, however, revealed that "butts" were brisk and that "shoulders" were rising. To settle the anomaly a visit to the said market was resolved on.

One would naturally suppose that the place set apart for public dealings in an article of such national importance would have been as well known as Billingsgate, and certainly as easy of access. Quite the contrary, however, is the case. You might beat about Bermondsey from morning till night, constantly led (by your nose) to imagine that it is just round the corner, and so imagining till the appearance in the street of troops of dirty, lumbering, wooden-clouted tanners, carrying their tea-cans and wallets and smoking their short pipes, announces that the business of the day is over. The better plan is to make inquiries as soon as you arrive in the neighbourhood. "Up the archway 'side of the warehouses at the end of the street" you are informed, but, on adopting the said direction, find the archway so very clean and quiet that you have your doubts whether you are not trespassing and will presently be asked your business there.

Pursuing your way boldly, however, you presently come to a great square, and then discover that the huge range of building facing the street, and in which the archway is, is part of the leather stores. Along the whole face of the immense warehouses on their inner side—from floor to basement—loopholes and doorways present themselves, and, peeping in, here and there is seen such a wealth of tanned skins, in piles from floor to ceiling, in stacks from wall to wall, and in great rolls as tall as a bull is long, and as many of them as represent hundreds of thousands of bulls. At first sight one might safely wager that these sturdy pillars of leather were "butts;" but that they were or ever could be "brisk" seemed quite out of the question. Whether a slack day had been unluckily hit on for the visit I don't know; but I must say that, as a British—as the British—leather market, the place was disappointing. Brisk indeed! the head-quarters of the New River Water Company present a more lively appearance. There were the open warehouses, and there were the merchants, and there, leaning against the railings that inclosed the soddened, slack-looking green in the middle of the square, were three or four listless individuals, who might have been customers—might, indeed, have been well-known men of leather, who could by their joint weight send up the market or bring it down, exactly as it suited them. They might even have been engaged in one of these operations at the present time, or they might have been Fleet-street betting-men who had baffled the police and at last succeeded in finding a snug spot where their little game was not likely to be interrupted. So there they lounged, and about the warehouse-doors lounged the merchants—clerical-looking men, with sleek hats and speckled boots; and that was all there was to be seen. It seemed to me that the newspaper must be wrong, that "butts" were miserably dull instead of brisk, and that, if "shoulders" were rising at all, it could only be by way of a shrug at the flatness of the leather trade.

Through the leather market into the skin market. Here was another square, with a broad piazza flanking every side of it. Business was brisk enough here in all conscience. The square was choked with terrible looking vehicles—terrible because not only the tires and fellows but the very spokes of the wheels, were plastered with a red-brown substance, in which were matted scraps of hair and fragments of wool, dreadfully suggestive of slaughter and the shambles; as were the carters with their streaked hands, their speckled woollen leggings, and their oozy wooden shoes; as were the carters' whips, with the brass about their handles all lacquered red; as were the horses in the terrible carts—animals of high mettle and with sleek coats, who snorted and shook their heads as they sniffed the reek of the wet hides, much liking it.

Worming in and out among the carts was a swarm of busy men—buyers and sellers, and blue-smocked porters—while under the piazza were stacks of hides, of Spanish, and Dutch, and English beasts, each to be distinguished by the length, or the breadth, or the

width of the horns still attached to a bit of skull and hanging about the fronts of the stacks as though still vicious and daring you to approach. Besides these were heaps of innocent-looking calves' skins, and the skins of sheep and lambs, still so warm-looking and comfortable that one might imagine them new sheep coats just come home rather than cast-off garments of no further use but to the fells-monger and the tanner. In addition to these there were several piles of hides that had been exported from foreign parts, and that had been salted that they might come to market wholesome.

Mr. McConnell, having seen all these things and successfully transferred them to his sketch-book, expressed himself perfectly satisfied: this was very well for him, but you see my case was somewhat different. I wanted to learn something about the business of the market, who was responsible for its proper working, and how much work was done there. Prowling about the red-hides, like so many jackals, were several little boys in ragged blue smocks, and evidently coming of a butchering stock, but whose business (and they had a business, for every one of them carried a knife) at the skin market was not at all clear. Skipping about the roof of the piazza, and listening attentively to the price of hides as discussed below, was a gigantic raven, sleek and well fed, but with a broken wing. What about the raven? Nobody could tell me; nobody had time to discuss this or any other matter with me. So I came away, very ill-satisfied indeed!

So ill-satisfied that by ten of the market clock on the following morning I was once more in the hide market. Its aspect was marvelously different from that of yesterday. The square was blank and empty, save and except that some market official, with well-polished galligaskins, lounged about idly, closely attended by the broken-winged raven, who hopped sedately as the official walked, and when the latter paused so did the bird, nodding and winking, and evidently on the best of terms with its reflected self in its friend's highly-polished leggings. Under the piazza was nothing but a few piles of skins uncleared from yesterday's sale, together with sundry hillocks composed of sheep's feet, and looking at a distance like some newly-invented material for paving roads. Something else, too, there was to be seen this morning under the piazza, and certainly it was the most inexplicable "something" the skin market had yet presented. I have before alluded to certain ragged little boys seen prowling through the market's crowd or dodging amongst the hide heaps with a manner that certainly betokened a sort of right to be there, but to what end was far from clear. Now, however, it was clear enough. There was the same ragged little flock, each with an ugly-sained knife in his hand, floundering knee-deep among the great moist skins, and turning them about and inside out, ever and anon darting at any hanging red scrap on the fleshy side and trimming it off. Nor was their attention solely confined to these flinders of meat, for some of them might be seen manfully clutching at one of the defunct beast's great horns, while with their knives they cut the ears off.

Nobody seemed to interfere with the children, not even the raven whose perquisites market scraps of all sorts might reasonably be supposed to be. So far, indeed, from resenting the operations of the poor little grubbers as an infringement of his rights, he magnanimously hopped to a heap at which two boys were engaged, and, just pecking a morsel, passed on with a patronising glance, as though he rather admired their industry.

In the midst of my perplexity there came sauntering up to where I stood an old fellow, evidently a porter in the market. Jerking his thumb in the direction the leggings and their admirer had taken, he observed,

"Artful card that, Sir."

Not knowing whether the remark was intended to apply to the owner of the leggings or to the raven, I merely nodded by way of reply.

"The worstest prig out."

Again I nodded.

"Been about here, ah! Lord knows how long. Found a top of a shed hardly fledged."

Feeling assured now that he was speaking of the raven, I inquired to whom it belonged.

"Belonged, eh?" replied the porter. "I'd like to catch any one belonging to him. He'd soon let 'em know. Why, bless you, when he was quite a little chap a boy about here wanted to belong to him. They had a fight for it. That's how he got his wing broke."

The conversation started, I took the opportunity to inquire what it was the little boys were cutting off the hides, when he shortly replied,

"Meat: they gets leaf from the salesmen."

"Ah! and what is it good for? for dogs, I suppose."

"It's good for wittles," replied the porter reproachfully; "they cuts off the little bits as is left on when the beast is skinned, likewise the ears; you may buy twopenny lots, and you may buy threepenny lots. In the hot weather you may buy penny lots. The hides it's cut off of is as fresh as a daisy—killed 'p'raps yesterday, or the day afore—I had threepenny worth of ears and bits on Sunday; and werry good it was."

I made inquiries respecting the heaps of sheep's feet, and was informed that they were going to the boilers; that there were only three "trotter-boilers" in London, and that the most famous of the trio was Jimmy Corderoy, of Wild's-ponds, who it was that supplied every "trotter" seller in the metropolis. Jimmy Corderoy, according to my informant, employs a considerable staff of women, who, after the trotters have been scalded, take them in their lips and peel the hair off, preparatory to the final cooking process. The wholesale price of "trotters" is four a penny, but I was pleased to hear of Mr. Corderoy that he was "a genelman as wasn't particular to a trotter or so, and would quite as frequent throw in a few as not."

From trotters I endeavoured to lead my friend to the subject of skins, and all about them; but he declined to discuss the matter further than to assure me that "they went up and down, and down and up, like everything else," and with that bit of information I was obliged to leave him.

J. G.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Monday was observed as a general holiday amongst the working classes, and as the weather was highly favourable for outdoor amusements, there was a stream of population to every open green spot in and around the metropolis, and where to the charm of verdure could be added the enjoyment of a little country trip, there the conclusion was the densest. The parks were well filled, Clapham Common was crowded, and Greenwich and Whitehall were as much alive with visitors as the docks when the non-funct fur was in all its glory. Richmond also had its full share of visitors, and the beautiful upper reaches of the Thames swarmed with boating-parties. In the evening the theatres and other public places of amusement were crowded.

THE MAYORALTY OF LONDON.—There are already some speculations in the City in reference to the forthcoming election of a Lord Mayor of London for the year 1862-3, a year of great import now, as during that period the Prince of Wales will come of age and the Lord Mayor for the time being will in all probability receive the honour of a baronetcy. The Aldermen before the chair who have served the office of sheriff, and who are eligible for the mayoralty, stand in the following order:—Mr. W. A. Rose, Mr. W. Lawrence, Mr. W. S. Hale, Mr. B. S. Phillips, Mr. G. Grief, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. J. McElli, Mr. Conder, and Mr. Abbas. The other Aldermen—namely, Mr. J. C. Lawrence, Mr. T. Dukin, Mr. Hesley, and Mr. G. B. B. B.—not having served the office of sheriff, are not eligible. In the ordinary course of events the livery assembled in Common Hall would return to select the senior, so that the honour of being Lord Mayor for 1862-3 would fall on Mr. Rose. The ordinary course was, however, departed from last year, and Sir Henry Muzzey, who stood next in rotation, was passed over in favour of the then and present Lord Mayor. Whether Alderman Cubitt, like Whittington, will be "thrice Lord Mayor of London," as rumour somewhat credibly says, or whether Alderman Rose will be permitted to succeed to the highest civic honours in due course and without a contest, remains of course to be determined. There is also likely to be a contest for the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, in anticipation of honours to be conferred upon those officers when the Prince of Wales comes of age. Verily, turf-hunting would seem to be a more than ordinarily favourite occupation of our City magnates just at present.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE most uninteresting musical event that has taken place of late has been the debut of Mlle. Gordosa at the Royal Italian Opera, as Leonora in the "Trovatore." Mr. Santley appeared the same night for the first time on the Anglo-Italian stage as the Count di Luna, and obtained the most unqualified success. Nothing less could have been expected from the great natural gifts and artistic acquirements of our excellent English baritone.

In the course of next month three performances of sacred music, in which Mlle. Lind will take part, are to be given at Exeter Hall for the benefit of three different charities.

The experiment of keeping the theatres open during Passion Week is said not to have been generally successful, at least not at the Opera. It would be rather curious, if after all the fuss that has been made about the hardship of managers not being allowed to give performances during the four days preceding Good Friday, the managers themselves should find it to their advantage not to do so. The great argument that used to be brought forward was, that, by the theatres being closed during Passion Week, the singers, actors, musicians, sceneshifters—altogether an army of employees—were for the time thrown out of work and left without salaries. If the Lord Chamberlain allows the theatres to be kept open, and the public does not attend them, will the singers, actors, &c., get their salaries all the same?

The musical arrangements for the opening of the great International Exhibition, after many changes in various particulars are now said to be finally settled. It was originally desired that the composers for this great festival should be Verdi for Italy (vice Rossini, retired from public life), Meyerbeer for Germany, Auber for France, and Sterndale Bennett for England. Verdi instead of a march, as desired, has sent a cantata of considerable magnitude for solo voices and chorus (of course, with orchestral accompaniment,) but which, it appears, has been rejected. Meyerbeer who had been asked for some instrumental composition, has forwarded an elaborately written march, with choral episodes, the voices being probably turned to the same effective account as in the overture to "Dinorah." Auber has simply written a march for wind instruments. Sterndale Bennett has composed a cantata for which Tennyson has supplied the words.

We hear that Meyerbeer's vocal and instrumental work was received in London about five months ago; indeed, that at least five months ago M. Meyerbeer was inquiring if the rehearsals of his composition were soon to begin. They have not begun even now; and it is said that two rehearsals is as much as any of the new music will obtain. This looks very clever when it is brought forward in the newspapers as a proof of the rapidity with which things can be managed in this wonder-land country of ours, but it is not just to the composers, or to the singers, or to the public, or to the country. Our best orchestras and choruses can do what the best orchestras and choruses can do in other countries; but it is never a matter of absolute certainty that they will execute a difficult, elaborate work the first or even the second or third time that they experimentalise upon it in such a manner as to satisfy the composer. Whether or not they will be able to satisfy the exhibition commissioners or committee is a very different matter.

Among the great variety of entertainments, musical and theatrical, that were given on Easter Monday the best in the way of concerts was decidedly the "Monday Popular" at St. James's Hall. The pianist was Mr. Charles Hallé, who played Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique" and joined Mr. Joachim in the same composer's "Kreutzer Sonata," probably the most "popular" in all the repertoire of the Monday Popular Concerts. The stringed quartets were, of course, led by "Mr." Joachim, or whatever this admirable violinist ought to be styled. What the Hungarian for "Mr." may be we cannot tell, nor apparently can any of our contemporaries. But to put "Herr" before the name of Joachim, the musician, who by simply playing the Rakoczy March on his violin, raises the patriotic enthusiasm of his compatriots to the highest pitch, and thus produces as great an effect as the most successful orator could obtain, is not only a mistake, but almost an insult. A Hungarian is no more a German than an Italian or Venetian is a German.

The second concert of the Musical Society of London takes place on the 30th. The programme includes an overture of Cherubini, Beethoven's Ninth or Choral Symphony, Mozart's concerto in E flat for two pianos, Rossini's overture to "La Gazza Ladra," a duet by Edward Loder ("The Island of Calypso"), and other vocal pieces. The pianists are Messrs. Charles Hallé and Stephen Heller, the latter of whom is far better known in England as a composer than as an executant.

THE FRENCH CATTLE SHOW.—A considerable crowd assembled on Wednesday week, early in the forenoon, at Poissy, near Paris, to view the fine collection of animals now assembled there for the annual cattle show. At one o'clock Mr. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, arrived, accompanied by M. Monny de Marnay, Director of Agriculture. The whole party, headed by M. Sainte-Marie, its president, were in attendance at the railway station. His Excellency visited in great detail the various sections, and afterwards proceeded to the hall, where the distribution of prizes was to take place. In an address, which was much applauded, the Minister spoke with great satisfaction of the superiority of the present display; and in the course of his remarks dwelt on the services which Prince Albert had rendered to the cause of agriculture in Great Britain. The names of the persons who had been awarded prizes were then called out—Prince Albert's cup being gained by Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, for the Angus bull, No. 37. Among the other names which have been distinguished on this occasion is that of Mr. Thomas Bull, Mondellish House, Ayr, in the county of Linlithgow, 1st prize, three-year-old heifer; Laidy Enniskill, Branches Park, Cambridgeshire, 1st prize, three-year-old cow; Mr. W. Heath, Ludlam Hall, Norfolk, 1st prize, three-year-old bull; Mr. Owen Wallis, Overstone Grange, Northamptonshire, 1st prize, four-year-old bull; Mr. T. West, Greenhill Farm, Blechington, Oxfordshire, 1st prize, two-year-old sheep; Sir T. Barrett Lennard, Belhus Park, Essex, 1st prize, Sutherland; Mr. Edward Holland, M.P., Dumbleton Hall, Gloucestershire, 1st prize, sheep, one year, mixed breed; Mr. John Baldwin, Luddington, Warwickshire, 1st prize, sheep, two years, mixed breed; Mr. Thomas Crisp, Badley Abbey, Suffolk, 1st prize, pig, four months; Sir George Throgmorton, Buckland, Berkshire, 1st prize, pig, eight months; and Mr. John Waters, Muscombe, Essex, 1st prize, pig, twelve months. The show of French stock was more numerous than it had ever been before. There were 255 oxen, of whom 31 were above three years (13 representing all the best French breeds). The most remarkable were those descended from the Durham breed, and thirty specimens of that and other foreign breeds crossed with various native ones were most honourably distinguished by the jury.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The committee appointed to advise the Queen respecting the memorial of the late Prince Consort have presented their first report to Her Majesty. The accounts that have appeared must have prepared the public for the principal result of the committee's deliberations and inquiries. They have considered the project of an obelisk in all its bearings;—he quarries we may count on, the expense attending the excavation, removal, and fashioning a stone, and the suitability of the work when erected—and they conclude by laying before the Queen reasons for reconsidering the proposal to commemorate the Prince Consort by a monument of that class. Patient inquiry and deliberation have led them to the conclusion that to persevere in the original design of the memorial would be to hazard in a dubious experiment the funds which the nation has so promptly offered. We might not even get the month for the money subscribed; and it is tolerably certain we should get nothing else—no surrounding sculpture, and, worst of all, no statue of the Prince. The Queen, upon these representations, has most graciously waived the proposition contained in General Grey's first letter to the Lord Mayor, and, since the whole matter must now be considered afresh, has referred the entire design of the memorial to the committee under new conditions. The subscriptions now amount to £16,970. General Grey's letter to Sir Charles Eastlake respecting the Albert Memorial contains the suggestion that it would now be better to turn from the geologists to the architects, asking them to prepare a design in which the groups of statues contemplated from the first may be combined. The committee have a difficult task confided to them; but the judgment and fidelity which distinguish their first report will increase the confidence of the public in their further deliberations.



prisoner into custody. I have since made inquiries at the address she gave. There is no Grafton who

prisoner into custody. I have since made inquiries at the address he gave. There is no Grafion-place in Hamden-town, but at Knish-town, where I went, I found there was no No. 32. I then went to Grafion-street, also to Grafion-road, and Grafion-terrace, but no prisoner was not known there. The prisoner at first said her name was Anderson, and afterwards Clark.

Prisoner: I said I took the name of Anderson because I have left my husband.

Mr. Yardley remanded the prisoner till next Tuesday. It may be as well to remark that a large number of these forged notes are now believed to be in circulation.

**MR. CHANTREY'S RETURN HOME.**—Mr. Nathaniel Chantrey, of Tyssen-terrace, Hackney, was charged before Mr. Leigh with shooting at his wife.

Mr. Chantrey stated that shortly before ten o'clock on Sunday night the accused came home somewhat in liquor, but not very much so, and she said to him, "This strange where you go to." Upon which he struck her upon the elbow, and said, "I'll shoot you, and see you dead before morning." She then went to her bedroom, and shortly afterwards was standing by the side of the bed when she heard the report of a gun, and some shot came through the window and fell upon the floor. She opened the window and called "Police!" and then saw her husband in the garden with a gun in his hand. She was about three yards from the window when the shot was fired, and a person outside could see her white face too. When the police came she caused the defendant to be taken into custody.

JOHN UTEIN, 14, said that she was staying with Mrs. Chantrey, to whom she is closely related, and was present when the prisoner came home, and heard him say, after some angry conversation with his wife, "She shall not be alive till morning." She shortly afterwards went to bed, and while Mrs. Chantrey was standing beside the bed about four yards from the window, she heard the discharge of a gun, the shot from which came through the window into the room.

Policeman Foley said that at the time mentioned by Mr. Chantrey at the bedroom window. He went into the back garden, where he heard a voice threatening to blow his brains out. He went to the spot, and seeing the prisoner with a gun, asked him to give it up. The prisoner refused, and struggled to retain it, saying, "If there was another charge in it I'd see who would have the gun." He found six paces of place broken, and some shot on the floor of the bedroom. At the station-house the prisoner said he charged the gun because he thought there were thieves about, but did not fire it at the window at all.

The accused, when asked for his defence with the usual caution, said, "What she says about my shooting at her is entirely false, but she is good enough to cut her own throat and say I did it. I discharged the gun upward to the sky, and I did not level it at her at all."

Mr. Leigh observed that there was evidence of his having used deadly threats against his wife before the gun was discharged, and it was necessary that a jury should decide upon the case.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

[illegible]

HERMAN A. VAN DER K. HARKEN, Kichmond Ferry, - I. WHIT-  
 RAY, Elm Plain, Ashhire, frontiers. - J. BEST, Kichmond, attorney.  
 C. WILSON, Coventry, tailor. - E. HARKEN, Birmingham, attorney.  
 A. ASKIN, Birmingham, gun-implement tool. - J. NEAL, Small-  
 wick, Steel-fabrics. - J. H. HARRIS, Birmingham, Manufacturer.  
 J. H. HARRIS, Birmingham, Birmingham. - E. WILSON, Kichmond.  
 N. HARRIS, Birmingham, gun-implement tool. - J. HARRIS, Birmingham, gun-  
 merchant. - J. and H. G. JONES, Brims, and N. G. HARRIS, Birmingham.  
 tool-implement tool. - K. MORRIS, Birmingham, printer.  
 P. M. VAN DER K. HARKEN, Birmingham, gun-implement tool.  
 F. G. HARRIS, Birmingham, Birmingham. - J. HARRIS, Birmingham, Birmingham.

[illegible]

J. GORE, Manchester, tailor. — J. GUSTON, Manchester, haberdashery.  
 G. RUCKLEY, Mowsey, tailor. — J. HARRIS, Manchester, haberdashery.  
 J. HARRIS, Manchester, haberdashery. — J. FAYE, St. Asaph, draper. — J. HARRIS,  
 J. HARRIS, North Shields, draper. — J. WHITSON, Whitley Hill,  
 No. 10, London, and travelling draper. — J. DINE, 68, 80, 82, 84, York  
 street, Liverpool, haberdashery. — J. HARRIS, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 14

FRASER, Threwbury, Wiltshire. — R. DAVIES, Brecknock, Police  
 Inspector. — J. GRAY, Langley, Worcester. — Wrote to show how he

T. LITTLE, Birchall House, bookbinder - S. DAVY, Broomfield, iron-  
timber dealer - J. KEATY, Hockthorpe, Westmorland, ironworker.  
J. PARKS, Milford, Pembrokeshire, builder - G. FRANK, Bradford,  
Yorkshire, woolsorter. T. DAVIES, Newport, Monmouthshire.

clothing—W ALFRED NORWICH, tavern keeper—(J. PIMMER, Exeter  
grocer—W RALPH, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, boot  
maker—J. B. W. (D) BIRKENHEAD, cotton broker—L. OWEN, Swansea  
—J. B. W. (D) THE MURCHES, Great Wymondley, Gloucestershire

[illegible]

grocer.—J. PEARSON, Bristol, grocer.—H. WILLOWS, Glastonbury, yeoman.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**

SEASON TICKETS may be obtained on personal application at the offices of the Exhibition Building, Fifth Kensington (near the eastern door). Price Five Guineas or five Guineas each. The latter entitles the owner to immediate admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, including the Flower Shows, Fairs, and Pomerade.

Cheques for Season Tickets may be obtained at la., lodd., and 2 s. each.

Applications to obtain the ticket should be addressed to F. R. Sandford, Esq., Secretary International Ex. Bldg., London, W.C.

Orders may also be placed direct with Messrs J. J. Mayo, Esq., at the Post Office, Charing Cross. Cheques or country notes will not be received.

Season Tickets may also be obtained at

The Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, W.  
F. R. Sandford, Esq., 30, St. John's Street,  
The Society of Arts, 1, Great Marlborough Street,  
Crystal Palace Ticket Office, 2, Piccadilly, London, W.C.  
Antique Pocket Office, 2, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.  
W. M. C. Anthony & Co., 18, Old Broad Street, E.C.4.  
Sims, Latham & Co., 18, Janney Street, S.W.  
Norton & Sons, 1, New Church Street, S.W.  
Latta, Son, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange, E.C.  
J. B. Brown, and Co., 4, Strand, E.C.  
J. Macdonald, 35, Bedford Square, W.C.1.  
E. W. Gwyther, 19 Old Bond Street, W.  
W. Mearns, 17, Edgeware Road, near Marble Arch, W.  
Cramer, Heale, and Wood, 501, Kenton-road, W.  
Clayton & Laidlaw, 97, New Bond Street, W.  
Wilson and Co., 27, Cannon Street, City of London, E.C.  
J. Boscawen, 27, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.

Rice's Library, 123, Mount Street, B. rkeley-square, W.

Pathe's Royal Library, North-West, Brighton,  
Smith and Sons, Newgate St., 186, Strand, W.C., and the Book-  
stalls at the principal railway-stations.

**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.**—  
**BEETHOVEN NIGHT** at the Monday Popular Concerts,  
 St. James Hall, on **MONDAY EVENING NEXT**, April 28.  
 Programme: Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin—Herr Joachim; Violoncello—  
 Signor Patti; Vocals—Miss Bykes and Miss Laessle. For full  
 programme see Programme. Conductor—Mr. Benvenuto. Sofa

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 31 HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Next Concert, April 30, 7. Half past eight. Tickets, 5s. Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be had at Austin's, 211a, Strand; and at 29, Hammer Smith (near Judd's); 214, Regent-street; Chappells, 26, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, Piccadilly; K. H. Prowse, and Co., 38, Chancery; and at the

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New Colours and Clothes in the South Kensington Museum chiefly designed by works of Italian Art, will be opened to the public on an invitation the 30th of April next.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.**—  
BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the Monday Popular Concerts,  
St. James Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 23.  
Programme: Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin—Herr Joachim; Violoncello—  
Signor Piatzi; Vocals—Miss Bykes and Miss Loeffler. For full  
particulars see Programme. Conductor—Mr. Benfield. Seats  
Stalls, &c., at Palace, St. Andrew's, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and  
Co., 55, New Bond Street; and at Austin's, 35, Finsbury.

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